

U.S. HAS ASSURANCE RUSSIA WON'T YIELD TO OVERTURES FOR SEPARATE PEACE! Instead, Will Appeal to Austro-German Socialists to Also Establish Republics!

STILL PUSHING ON, FRENCH NOW HOLD 17,000 PRISONERS

Ostel, Bray-en-Laonnaise,
Vailly And Many More
Villages Captured

HUGE DEATHROLL

On Rallying, Germans Mown
Down In Way Not Seen
Since War Began

RECALL NAPOLEON

Fight For Laon-Craonne
Plateau which Cost Him
Fifth Of Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 19.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: South of St. Quentin, after a very lively bombardment, the Germans attacked east of Gauchy. Their first attempt was stopped dead by our fire. A second and more violent attack resulted in fractions of the enemy penetrating our advanced trenches, but these were all killed or captured by our immediate counter-attack and our line was completely restored.

We vigorously continued our offensive at various points between Soissons and Auberive, despite persistent bad weather. The operations on the rest of our front of attack were brilliantly successful.

Capture Ostel

North of Chavonne, we captured the village of Ostel, drove back the enemy a kilometer northwards and captured Bray-en-Laonnaise and all the ground eastwards, to the vicinity of Courtecon. Under the vigorous pressure of our infantry and the murderous fire of our artillery, the enemy fled in disorder, abandoning much material and depots of food.

A single French regiment took 300 prisoners belonging to seven different German regiments. We captured nineteen guns, including five howitzers.

South of Laffaux, our troops, covered by divisional cavalry, broke up the enemy and captured Nanteuil-en-Fosse. Finally, south of the Aisne, a spirited attack captured the bridgehead between Conde-sur-Aisne and Vailly and the whole of Vailly.

1,300 Prisoners in One Batch
An important unit was surrounded in the Forest of Villers-Bols and laid down its arms, with the result that we captured 1,300 prisoners and 180 mitrailleuses.

At 4.30 this afternoon, the Germans made a furious counter-attack, with two divisions, between Juvin-court and the Aisne. Our batteries and machine-gun fire shattered the attack and inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy, who were nowhere able to approach our lines.

East of Courcy, the Russian Brigade crowned its successes by capturing a fortified work and taking some prisoners.

We took 24 heavy and field-guns in the whole of this region. Three 5-inchers, each captured with a thousand rounds, were immediately employed against the enemy.

Hold Over 17,000 Now
We reduced several centers of resistance and captured strong points in the Champagne, where 20 guns, including eight of heavy caliber and 500 new prisoners were captured. The number of unwounded prisoners sent back since the opening of the battle on Monday exceeds 17,000. Up to the present, we have counted 75 guns captured.

The communiqué this afternoon reported:—There have been great reciprocal artillery actions, south and south-west of St. Quentin. We con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Princess Mary Takes Active Part in Relief Work



The above photograph shows Princess Mary, the daughter of King George, who is now the most popular member of the British royal household. She is busily engaged in Red Cross work while her brother, the Prince of Wales, is at the front doing active duty as a soldier.

G. P. RAEURN, SHANGHAI LAD, DIES OF WOUNDS

Young Second Lieutenant's
Father Receives Cable From
British War Office

The death of another and very popular Shanghai boy—Second-Lieutenant G. P. Raeburn—in the service of his country, is now to be recorded. His father, Mr. P. L. Raeburn, of the Chinese Customs, yesterday received the following cable from the Secretary of the British War Office:—

"Deeply regret to inform you Second-Lieutenant G. P. Raeburn, East Lancashire Regt., died of wounds April 11. Army Council express their sympathy."

Only 20 years of age and born in Shanghai, the young officer who has now given his life to his country was educated at the Shanghai Public School and at St. Xavier's College. On leaving school he joined the Works Department of the Chinese Customs, and volunteered for active service in August, 1915. A commission was granted him a week after his arrival home, and after training in England he proceeded to France in July, 1916, being appointed Battalion Bombing Officer. On the 4th of the following month he was wounded at Neuve Chapelle, and spent several months at a London hospital. He returned to France on December 4 last, and died as stated above on the 11th inst.

Deceased was a member of the Customs Company, S.V.C. Formerly he belonged to the Shanghai Boy Scouts and was the first lad in the East to gain what is known as the "All round cords"; he was also the first to obtain the silver Wolf badge, with a proficiency in 23 badges.

Much sympathy will be felt for deceased's father and mother. Another son of Mr. and Mrs. Raeburn, George Duncan, left Shanghai on British war service only a fortnight ago.

Four Relief Vessels With German Permits Sink in Safety Zone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 18.—Four Belgian relief-ships which were provided with safe-conducts by the German Government have been sunk recently, outside the danger-zone, near the Dutch coast. The French Government has requested the King of Spain to intervene at Berlin in the matter.

GERMANS PREPARE GREAT EXPEDITION FOR BALTIC COAST

Fleet Is Transferred From
Kiel to Libau; Many
Transports Ready

GATHERING TROOPS

Propose Grand Operations
With Intent to Menace
Russians in Rear

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 19.—The military authorities learn from a good source that the Germans are concentrating important forces at their Baltic ports and are employing even the steam-boats used on the Rhine for transporting troops. The German fleet, after moving from Kiel to Dantzig, is now moored at Libau.

All these preparations seem to imply that the Germans are contemplating operations on a grand scale somewhere in the rear of the Russian northern front and intend to land troops at Reval, or, possibly, even in the Gulf of Finland.

Peking, April 16.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated April 14, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: A series of deserters, Austrian officers and men, testify that the Germans and Austrians hope that the different organizations in Russia which are at present preventing the working of the Provisional Government will cause anarchy in the country and demoralize the Russian army.

Military Conference Put Off Till May 1

Vice-President and Chang Hsun
Now Both Say They Can
Not Attend It

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE

Peking, April 20.—Owing to the bribery case concerning Chen Chin-tao and the Yangtze defences, Generals Feng Kuo-chang and Chang Hsun will not attend the military conference, the formal opening of which has been postponed until May 1.

Reasons for China's Delay

The Shun Pao reports:—Regulations for the organization of the Military Conference will soon be published. The President and Premier will act as President and Vice-President of the Conference respectively. All motions must first be submitted to a special committee for approval, and are to be kept secret both before and after action on them by the delegates.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui entertained a number of Tutchuns and their representatives at a dinner April 18. China's foreign policy formed the topic of the evening.

It is learned from diplomatic sources that with the exception of Japan, the home governments of the Entente Powers have sent instructions to their respective Ministers at Peking as to their attitude towards China's proposals. The envoys will meet and discuss the matter when the views of the Japanese government arrive. They also wish to see the result of the Tutchun's Military Conference before disclosing their own governmental policies. So diplomatic negotiations at present are at a standstill. Japan's policy cannot be defined until the result of the election becomes known.

JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS TO JOIN THE U.S. ARMY

Tokio April 19.—On April 17 one hundred Japanese in New York organized a Volunteer corps and petitioned to President Wilson to be allowed to serve in the army of the United States.

Doctors Who Prepare for War



DR. FRANKLIN MARTIN DR. HOLLIS GODFREY.

Above are the photographs of Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago, and Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of Philadelphia, two important members of the advisory commission of the American National Defense Council.

Dr. Martin is a prominent physician who will have charge of the mobilization of medical supplies needed for the army while his fellow practitioner, Dr. Godfrey, will aid the Government medical authorities to develop needed reforms in the system of medical treatment in the army.

Dr. Chen Held in Custody With Under Officials Of Treasury; Bail Is Refused

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 20.—The preliminary trial in the bribery case will be conducted by the local Procurator. Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Yu Hsi-cheng and Wu Nai-chun have been retained in custody and, up to the present, all attempts to bail them have failed.

The report of Hsia Shou-kang and Chang Chih-tan, who were appointed by the President to investigate the bribery case, says:—

"Upon receipt of Your Excellency's order, we proceeded to make inquiries of Councillor Yu Hsi-cheng, respecting the case. He stated that the Vice-Minister of Finance attempted to offer a bribe to other officials, on behalf of some merchants, as consideration for granting certain conditions."

"Dr. Chen Chin-tao, when questioned, stated that the Vice-Minister had actually acted as intermediary and offered him a bribe on behalf of the merchants, as consideration for certain proposals in favor of the merchants. The bribe was rejected."

"According to a statement made by the Vice-Minister, the merchants expressed a desire to offer money to the Minister of Finance and asked the Vice-Minister to approach the latter with an offer. The request, however, was rejected at the time."

"Later, when he met Councillor Yu Hsi-cheng, he only mentioned the incident in the course of conversation. He knew no more than that."

"The merchants concerned give another story. They say that Dr. Chen Chin-tao demanded from them a certain sum to pay for shares of the company and they were also com-

elled to sign a written statement. The merchants say nothing concerning the Vice-Minister of Finance, or Councillor Yu.

"It seems to us that the story told by Councillor Yu and Dr. Chen Chin-tao agrees, while the Vice-Minister gives quite a different version. As to the statement of the merchants, it seems that they intend a direct attack on the Minister of Finance. Moreover, the merchants assert that the amount offered was \$50,000, while Dr. Chen Chin-tao says that only \$25,000 was offered."

The investigators' report concludes:—"In short, the case relates to financial affairs and all persons concerned are in some way under suspicion and we beg to bring the findings of our investigation to Your Excellency's notice and leave the matter to your decision."

Li Ching-hsi for Office

The Sinwampao reports:—The Cabinet has offered the post vacated by Dr. Chen to Li Ching-hsi, who promised to accept the post after the decision of China's foreign policy. The conditions under which Li Ching-hsi will accept the office, as proposed by him are:—(1) That he shall not be interfered with in his appointments; (2) That military expenses shall not be paid without the approval of the Ministry of Finance; (3) That the Provincial Director of Finance appointed by the Tutchuns. These proposals have been consented to by the President and the Cabinet. His appointment now awaits the confirmation of Parliament.

CHENG TU ONCE AGAIN UNDER MILITARY LAW

Tuchun Lo's Yunnanese Troops
And General Liu's Szechuen-
ese Battling for Control

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 20.—Unconfirmed reports from Szechuen state that the trouble which has been brewing for some time at Chengtu has at length culminated in hostilities between the Yunnan and Szechuen troops.

A report from Chungking says that martial law has been proclaimed at Chengtu, where fighting has occurred between the Yunnanese troops commanded by Tuchun Lo Pei-kin and the Szechuenese under General Liu Chuan-hao. The telegraph-office has been occupied by the Tuchun's troops and the strictest censorship is being enforced.

J. E. DENHAM'S BROTHER IS KILLED IN ACTION

Capt. G. P. Denham, 10th Argyll
And Sutherland Highlanders,
Dies In France

We regret to hear that news was received yesterday that Captain George P. Denham, of the 10th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was killed in action in France on April 14.

Capt. Denham was well known in London as a rising artist, specialising in paintings of moorland scenery, and also in mural decorative work, having carried out such work at the Central Law Courts, London, and at other important buildings.

More lately in the outbreak of war he joined the Public School Battalion and for the first two years was training drafts for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in Scotland and Yorkshire. Capt. Denham was a younger brother of Mr. J. E. Denham of Shanghai.

TO CRUSH GERMAN MILITARISM IS AIM SAYS M. MILIUKOFF

Pacifist Exiles, Courted By
Germany, Denounced As
In Kaiser's Pay.

NEW BRITISH MOVE

To Hold Secret Session To
Discuss Abuses Of
Red Cross

M. P. ASKS PEACE

'Not While Hospital-Ships
Are Sunk,' Retorts Na-
tionalist MacNeill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 19.—The Associated Press states that assurances have reached Washington that, under no conditions at present conceivable, will the Provisional Government of Russia yield to the overtures of the Austrian and German Socialists for a separate peace. It is authoritatively learned that, so far from contemplating any peace on the basis of the existing Governments, the advanced Socialists in Russia want to carry their ideas of democratisation into the Central Empires and appeal to the Austrian and German Socialists to revolt, overthrow the monarchies and establish republics on Socialistic lines instead.

To Annihilate Militarism

Petrograd, April 19.—The speeches made at the Government reception given to the British and French Labor delegates all emphasized that the Allied democracies are fighting for liberty and the elimination of war. M. Miliukoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that the Provisional Government would continue to exert its utmost efforts to annihilate German militarism.

That this view is overwhelmingly endorsed by the people, is shown by the general condemnation of speeches made in favor of peace by a few former exiles, whose journey to Russia has been greatly facilitated by the German authorities. All the newspapers refer to them as being in the pay of the Kaiser.

British Secret Session

London, April 19.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that there would be a secret session of the House. He stated that, recently, there have been losses of hospital-ships, which would be published.

Sir William Byles suggested peace negotiations.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, Nationalist member for South Donegal: "Time enough to consider peace proposals when the Germans cease to blow up hospital-ships!"

Mr. Bonar Law: "That is a better answer than my own, which is in the negative."

Question of Dardanelles

Lord Robert Cecil stated that he had no official information showing the Provisional Government in Russia is willing that the Dardanelles should be internationalised.

The statement made by the Petrograd correspondent of The Times, regarding foreign relations, is semi-officially denied and it is declared that the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee has merely informed the Government that it has established an information bureau, for the purpose of keeping the foreign Socialist Press informed regarding events in Russia.

Strikers Force Concessions

Amsterdam, April 19.—According to the German newspaper Vorwarts, the great strike in Berlin only ended after substantial concessions had been extorted from the Government. The Food Commissioner was forced to promise that the food rations would be more fairly distributed, hoarded

provisions commandeered and profiteering, concerning which there are very bitter complaints, would be prohibited.

Germany To Appeal To Neutrals

Tokio, April 19.—An American telegram reports:—In diplomatic circles in Norway views are expressed that Germany will soon present conditions of peace to the neutral Powers.

Vienna Prays for Peace

Tokio, April 19.—A Vienna telegram says:—The newspapers in Vienna report arrangements to conclude peace between Austria and Russia as agreed. The Churches in that City had prayer meetings, hoping for peace on April 15, when the Emperor and Cabinet Ministers attended.

PREPARE FOR A TRADE WAR, JAPANESE ADVISE

Ambassador in London Says It Is High Time Allies Took Protective Steps

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 18.—The Japanese Ambassador and the Japanese delegates who took part in the Allied commercial conference at Rome were the guests at a luncheon in the House of Commons today.

The Japanese Ambassador dwelt on the possibility of a war of commerce after the war and said that it was high time for the Allies to take steps to protect themselves against such an eventuality. He said that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was stronger than ever and it was Japan's mission to maintain peace and preserve order in the Far East.

He congratulated Great Britain on her victories on the western front, which were the herald of greater things to come.

War Shows British Education Deficient

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, introducing the education estimates, which are £3,829,000 above those of last year, when they totalled £20,443,508, emphasised the necessity of removing the deficiencies in the educational system revealed by the war.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

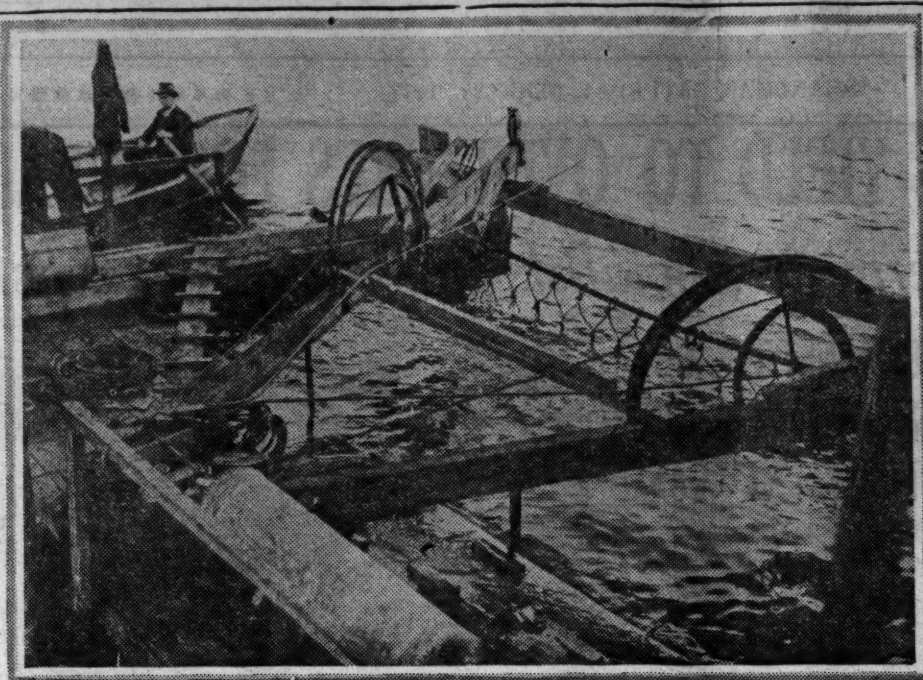
For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru...Apr. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakua M. Apr. 27
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 21
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru May 3
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. Hirano Maru May 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 5
The American mail is due here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

French Now Hold 17,000 Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued to progress, northward of Vailly and Ostel, between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames. Our machine-guns stopped dead an attack made by the enemy in the region of Courtecon. Yesterday evening, the Germans made a very violent attack against our positions on the Plateau of Verauciere, farther east. They were mown down by our fire and their assaulting waves had to retire, with great losses, without reaching our lines. There was a lively artillery action, during the night, in the

Torpedo Catcher Designed to Frustrate Submarine Attack



TORPEDO TRAP.

Heavy wire net used to frustrate submarine torpedo attacks. The device consists of an arrangement of wire supported by a steel frame. When the head of the torpedo hits this the rear comes out of the water and the propeller spins harmlessly in the air.

sectors of Saigneul, Le Godat and La Pompelle.

Successful Everywhere

We continued our successes at Moronvillers and Massee, in the Champagne. Our attacks were everywhere successful. We captured High Mount and several heights to the east, including Hill 227, on the outskirts south of Moronvillers. We captured two more German batteries. Twelve new divisions of German troops have been identified on the Soissons-Auberive front.

The battle in the Champagne widened on Tuesday, despite violent rain and snow-storms. The assault against the positions behind which the German attacks were under preparation, between Prunay and Auberive, was made easier by our artillery posted on very strong positions.

The infantry action began about 5 o'clock in the morning and, two hours afterwards, General Petain learned of the capture of the first enemy positions. The French had reached Cornillet Hill and all the dominating heights overlooking Moronvillers and Mauroy.

Record Slaughter

On the right wing, towards Auberive, the action of the French was equally successful. Eye-witnesses state that there has been no such slaughter of Germans since the battle of Trousse-de-Charmes, at the beginning of the war.

Our advance averaged four kilometers in depth and, at certain points, reached six kilometers, despite the difficulties of this country, which is almost flat, but has numerous narrow, long, woody strips, where the Germans hold a line of isolated heights. Immediately east of Vailly, on the spot where the German positions bordered the River Aisne, the French, along a front of seven kilometers, carried the first enemy position from Chavonne as far as Chivy, even pushing forward as far as their second line, at Braye-en-Laonnais.

British Improve Position

London, April 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—We improved our position slightly, southward of Monchy-le-Preux and made further progress eastward of Fampoux and in the trenches south-eastward of Loos. We beat off a bombing attack, southward of Lens. The guns captured since the 8th total 228.

German Bulletins

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—French army orders have been found which indicate the far-reaching objects of their attack on the 16th, which fail-

ed. The French only approximately attained their tactical aims, to say nothing of their strategic objects.

A French attack on the night of the 17th to 18th, near Braye, succeeded. Repeated attacks against our elevated front at Chemin-des-Dames, which attained special violence near Craonne, failed, with enormous losses. Near the Forest of La Ville-aux-Bois, our position became unsuitable and we established ourselves in a fortified line to the rear.

New fighting developed in the Champagne, north-westward of Auberive, which became very intense this morning, owing to the introduction of further forces.

The Russian artillery-fire has become more active between the Pripiat and the Dniester.

Later.—Several French attacks along the Aisne-Marne Canal, the strongest being against Brimont, failed. Our counter-attack in the Champagne compensates for the gain made by the enemy north-westward of Auberive.

Alternating Blows

The successes mentioned in the French official communique issued on Tuesday night were gained on the same front as the battle on the 16th. Thus, the French are continuing their tactics of alternating blows.

On Tuesday, they smashed the salient south-west of Laon and, with the capture of Mantuill and Vailly, secured a footing on the great Laon to Craonne Plateau, the capture of which cost Napoleon a fifth of his effectives in 1814. That the French today will attempt to storm the plateau by a frontal attack is not clear yet.

They may prefer a turning movement, between Berry-au-Bac and Rhelms. The possession of Ville-aux-Bois will give elbow-room for communications to Berry-au-Bac, which is at an important junction of roads and canals.

Chavannes Dominated

The capture of Ostel shows that the French hold the 600-foot hill Cour-de-Soupir, which dominates Chavannes. It is worthy of note that it was near Soupir that Sir Douglas Haig forced the passage of the Aisne, in September, 1914.

The mention of Courcy shows that the Russians are pushing the encirclement of Brimont, mentioned yesterday morning.

Correspondents at British headquarters state that steady rain and a thick mist are robbing the British of

their air supremacy and observation. Since the battle of Arras began, the British air-men have made four hundred daily crossings of the German line, taking photographs enabling gunners to smash the enemy's batteries and emplacements.

The guns captured by the British represent a third of the enemy's artillery. The cordon around Lens is now nearly a semi-circle and the British patrols are within 400 yards of the streets leading to the center of the town. The damming of the Souchez River by the Germans has flooded a portion of Lens and inundated the mines.

SUNGARI RE-OPENED
Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Harbin, April 20.—Navigation on the Upper Sungari has begun and steamers for ports on the Amur are expected to leave within ten days.

News Brevities

By special arrangement, Mr. A. Ramos, proprietor of the Victoria Theater, has bought the sole rights for China of the great film "Civilisation" and will exhibit it four nights more at the Victoria Theater, commencing on April 23.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. gives notice that, owing to delay in arrival of equipment, no new telephone connections can be made at present. Applicants will be posted in a book kept for the purpose.

The Bank of Communications, Shanghai branch, will resume general banking business April 30. On and after that date, all Shanghai and Kiangsu notes issued by this branch, and all notes issued by the bank's other branches, will be accepted both in Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, and will be paid on demand in full.

The name of the Central Stores, Ltd., has been changed to the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. The company will henceforth trade and be known by that name.

At a meeting of directors of the Sungen Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of fifty tael cents per share to be paid on and after May 14 to shareholders on record on that date.

As an expression of gratitude for the interest shown them by the popular former French acting Consul-General, Mons. P. E. Naggiar, members of the teaching staff and the students of the Tung Nih School have sent him a beautifully carved Chinese tablet with the characters "Wha Yoh Wha Tung" which means, "Chinese Children are benefited by your influence."

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held at the Society's lecture hall on the 26th instant, when a paper will be read by Mr. George Lanning on "The Kinship of the English and Chinese Languages. A Paper of Suggestions." The meeting will be open to the public.

Mr. W. Stark Toller, acting British Consul at Ningpo, arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the s.s. Hain Peking.

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Tls. 17,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement Garage.

Tls. 16,500: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

LAND FOR SALE

On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

On Rue Lafayette: We can sell you any sized lot you desire. This is the new sixty foot boulevard parallel to the Avenue Joffre.

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NEW-YORK

The 'Clean' Fighting Turk; Apt Pupil of Prussianism

A Spurious Claim Refuted—'Tough Fighter, But As Victor A Remorseless Bully,' Says An Authority

The writer of this article, (from The Times), who is a distinguished authority on Oriental affairs, has had exceptional experience of the ways of the Turk.

During the present war we have heard a good deal of the good nature of the Turks, yet they have pursued the most devilish policy that ever this war has seen. The Armenians have been massacred, assassinated, marched to death, starved, and exposed to ravages of disease, until perhaps 700,000 men, women, and children have met with untimely ends. In the Lebanon an artificial famine has swept away more than half the population, who died within sight of plenty; the Moslem Arabs of Syria have been robbed of their noblest families, bullied, cramped, and taxed to the last penny; the Jewish colonists have been impoverished, conscripted, and subjected to vile indignities. The British prisoners of war have perished by the roadside, of hunger and thirst. Some of those who survived are known to have been left to die of cold in unhealthy prisons, where they are denied garments, medicine, and the ordinary necessities of life.

Nevertheless the sportsmanship and chivalry of the Turks is a favorite theme of some writers. How is the paradox to be explained?

The plain fact is, that the Turk as a ruler is a merciless oppressor; as a negotiator a cunning Bazarine; as a soldier a tough fighter; as a victor a remorseless bully—but when he feels he has met his match he is chivalrous and distressed gentleman. And so he contrives that the Turk has never been in the wrong, no one has ever convicted a Turk of a mean or cruel act.

When he is beaten, or near beaten, he would have us believe that the Armenians were killed by wicked Kurds, that the Lebanon famine was a disaster which was beyond the power of man to avert, that the British prisoners died because they were delicate, that the war itself was the work of the Germans (curses on them), and so on. When his star is in the ascendant the tale is pitched in a different key. "The Armenians shall not talk of independence for 50 years," said Talaat; "the English civilians shall be exposed to English shells," said Enver; "I will teach the Arabs who is master," said Djemal; "one sound Turk for every sick or wounded Englishman or Indian," said the victors of Kut, knowing that every sick Englishman and Indian must die if he were unexchanged. Thus we get a glimpse of the seamy side of Turkish mentality, which is made up of the craft of Byzantium, the ruthlessness of the nomad of the Steppe, the cold cruelty of the fanatic.

The Young Turk and the Old

The Turk has strewn the earth with ruins and has made the prettiest nursery rhymes; he has shattered civilisations both Moslem and Christian; he has coined the most witty and delightful proverbs. He is a thoughtful and solicitous host, an easy going master, and a mild landlord, but he is a merciless mis-governor; a feckless squanderer, and as revengeful as a camel.

Hulagu devastated Irak and Syria and laid Bagdad in ruins; he destroyed some eight millions of peaceful people but he wept when he heard of his brother Mangus' death. Hulagu was a very typical Turk with a warm heart and great feeling.

Timur raged over Asia Minor and put civilisation back three centuries, but he was exceedingly kind to the people, who survived the passage of his armies. Timur was a true Turkish gentleman, and it is an historical libel to say that he imprisoned Bayezid in a cage; he treated Bayezid as well as Enver has treated General Townshend, and he exterminated the population of Asia Minor almost as thoroughly as the Turks have exterminated the Armenians.

The good old Turk with a rosary, a

melting eye, a long white beard, a compliment on his lips, a large turban on his reverend head, a small child nestling in the folds of his ample gown, is a picture which has bewitched many a heart. A philanthropic and gentle philosopher, you will find him contemplating vacuum in many a mosque and shrine in Asia Minor, and no one can deny that he is a good old Turk, charitable, benevolent, and kind; I have no doubt he would save Armenians from pursuit if they came his way, though he would not go a yard to find them; he would surreptitiously convey food to English prisoners just as he would share his last crust with a mangy street dog, for the pious must be kind even to unclean things; but his benevolence is individual and isolated; he is a sort of hermit crab dwelling in a rosy shell of personal philanthropy, he counts for nothing, nor would five million of him count for anything.

Take again the Young Turk with a German uniform, a German parade voice, and German technical education. He has been reared in a Stambul harem; when he was four years old his mama helped him first at table, and taught his elder sister to kiss his hand; his papa taught him that by blood alone could Christian subjects be governed, and that by diplomacy alone could the Christian Powers be set by the ears; his German professors taught him all there was to be known about mass suggestion, Welt-politik, and high explosives.

Breeding, environment, and education combine to produce a very complete foil to the passive philanthropist of the shrine. This young man is the embodiment of ruthless action and inflexible tyranny. His mother taught him that whatever he wanted was his; his father taught him to hold whatever he got; and his German school-master taught him what he believes to be the universal method of getting what he wants. Moreover, the German professor reincarnated him with some of the destructive virus of his plundering Turanian ancestors. Yenituran is the latest creed.

The Creed of Young Turkey

Its doctrine is simple. The Turks in ancient times devastated and conquered with complete success, Attila, Ghengiz, Hulagu, Mangus, and Timur were never beaten; but for the last 200 years the Turks have constantly been beaten. Why is this? The primitive Turks were pure barbarians, but unfortunately the Turks of today have imbibed some of the vices of the peoples they have conquered—philosophy from Persia; poetry, literature, and religion from the Arabs; some tincture of the arts from the Greeks. These are blots and blemishes on the rude purity and simplicity of the Turanian race, who only knew destruction as their motto. True, the degenerate Turks of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries did not produce much, but at least, in moments of forgetfulness, they allowed others to produce; Christians built their mosques and palaces, Persians made it possible for Turks to express, if not understand, abstract ideas, Arabs influenced Turks with the thought of a Creator who was something more than a tribal mumbo-jumbo.

The German professor has taught our Young Turk to purge this perilous stuff from his heart and brain and tongue. The creed of Yenituran is back to the forest, back to the tent, back to the paleolithic state of mind; it is the grand reaction, and so strong is the taint of the Turanian stock which runs through that maze of cross-bred Celts, Sumerians, Hellenes, Iranians, Semites, and Caucasians which we call the Turkish people, that Yenituran is a living thing which finds a responsive echo in the Turkey of today.

The old Turk with a turban is the negative, the young Turk with a Mauser pistol is the positive; and, contrary to all rules of philosophy, it is the evil principle which is positive, and the good, for what it is worth, which is negative.

The violent Young Turk reactionary

Price Too High in Paris, Mrs. Clews Cables to N. Y. for Barrel of Sugar



MRS. HENRY CLEWS JR.

Old "High Cost of Living" seems to be strongly present everywhere. Mrs. Henry Clews Jr., formerly Mrs. Robert Golet, now living in Paris, has cabled to the United States to have a barrel of sugar shipped her at once. Sugar in Paris is as expensive as onions or potatoes in New York. Also only a limited quantity is allowed to civilians. Mrs. Clews paid \$24 for a barrel at the factory. The cost of shipping, packing, cabing and T-boat insurance will bring the cost to more than double that figure. At that, Mrs. Clews is getting it cheap compared to Paris prices.

is the controlling power, the old Turk he can assume the airs of a good fellow. He will give a truce to the dead just as readily as he will set fire to an Armenian prison, and spare a bandage for a wounded English prisoner left behind in a retreat just as deliberately as he will stick a knife into a pregnant Christian woman. Any little act of kindness which costs nothing, will mitigate his difficulties, and further his war aims, he will perform with the same subconscious purpose as he will commit the vilest atrocities.

His success we must acknowledge, he has massacred, pillaged, outraged; for two years and a half he has broken every convention, maltreated our prisoners, killed our wounded, held our women hostages, but he remains the "clean fighting Turk."

LODY, GERMAN SPY, WAS ACTIVE IN JAPAN SOCIETY

Teuton Shot in England Passed As American and Attended All Meetings

Tokio, April 15.—An unpublished instance of how the Germans have worked in endeavoring to create friction between the United States and Japan was told yesterday by Mr. Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society of New York.

"The first German spy to be shot in England during the present war was Carl Hans Lody," Mr. Russell said. "For two or more years, Lody, posing as an American, was a member of the Japan Society of New York and was an unfailing attendant at all meetings. Lody had evidently joined the Japan Society in order to find out all he could about Japan and its connections in the United States."

SLAYER OF GERMAN WOMAN IS ARRESTED

Japanese Killed Frau von Sahl-dern, Daughter of Teuton Marine Minister

THEN HUSBAND ENDED LIFE

Lieutenant, Who Was Prisoner, Kept Promise Made To Wife at Marriage

(The following details of the Sahl-dern tragedy in Japan, briefly reported by cable, are taken from the Japan Advertiser):

Tokio, April 12.—With the murderer safely locked behind prison bars, and his confession on file, the official ban has been lifted from the publication of news regarding the double tragedy at Fukuoka in which slaying of Frau Ilma von Sahl-dern, daughter of Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, was followed by the suicide of her husband, Lieutenant Siegfried von Sahl-dern, who was interned as a prisoner of war.

Living with her son, 6 years old, in a luxurious villa near Fukuoka, in Kyushu, Frau von Sahl-dern, still in her thirties and termed attractive by those who knew her, was mysteriously murdered about 1 o'clock on the morning of February 25.

On March first, Lieutenant von Sahl-dern, despondent over the loss of his wife, ended his life by hanging himself in his room.

Last Sunday Tokuchi Tanaka, 26, a peddler of buns, was arrested while attending a moving picture show. Tanaka had pawned a ring stolen from the hand of the murdered German woman. This led to his capture. He is a native of Saga prefecture and has a criminal record. His motive was robbery.

Handled Money for Germans

That she might be near her husband, captured at Tsingtau, Frau von Sahl-dern came to Japan and took up residence in a villa owned by Mr. Ichizo Fukano, former governor of Fukuoka. By the confession of Tanaka and information supplied by the police, details of her murder have been made public. The German woman handled funds supplied for the prisoners and their families at Fukuoka.

When Tanaka broke into her home early on the morning of February 25, he entered her room and began to search for valuables.

"Who are you?" frightfully exclaimed Frau von Sahl-dern, suddenly awakened by the noise the prowler made.

The latter's answer was to snatch a dagger from his clothing. Knife attacks upon the woman's breast and other parts of her body followed. Frau von Sahl-dern managed to escape from her bed and struggle with her assailant, but, wounded by the knife wounds, she fell to the floor. Her life was finished when the burglar strangled her to death.

The tussle between the German wo-

man and the Japanese burglar did not awake her son, sleeping in another room, nor did it arouse the servants. Not until morning was the crime discovered and reported to the police. On the day when the tragedy occurred Frau von Sahl-dern had planned to go to Kurume on business. In her handbag she had placed 200 yen, drawn from the bank the previous day. The money, however, was not found by the robber.

The funeral was held two days later, attended by Germans and Japanese. Suicide Was Part of Pact

Being a war prisoner and unable to see his son, the saddening effect of his wife's murder quickly grew on the young German lieutenant, who had been adjutant to Captain Waldeck, former governor of Tsingtau. He remained in his room every day, refusing food. On March 1 he hanged himself by means of electric light braid.

But there was another reason than despondency for von Sahl-dern ending his life. It was part of a pact with his wife.

In one of four letters which he left, he explained that he had killed himself in fulfillment of an agreement with his wife in which each had de-

clared, at the time of their marriage, that when one died, the other would commit suicide. This letter, addressed to his father-in-law, Admiral von Capelle, also contained expressions of thanks for the courtesies shown him extended by the Japanese authorities. Another letter was addressed to his two sons, the one in Fukuoka and one in Germany 10 years old, regarding the disposition of his fortune.

He also expressed regret that they were not old enough to have helped fight the battles of the Fatherland. The son at Fukuoka has been adopted by a German missionary at Tomihisa-cho, Koishikawa, in Tokio.

SAIL TO FIGHT FOR U. S.

Hawaiian and Armenian Leave Japan To Volunteer in America

Tokio, April 15.—To volunteer for service in the American Army a Hawaiian and an American sailed from Yokohama on the Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner Mexico Maru yesterday afternoon, bound for Tacoma. The Hawaiian, M. Cruz, has been studying dentistry in Tokio. His friend the Armenian, whose name is Estafan, has also been living in Tokio.

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N. Y. K. WILL PLACE FIVE MORE SHIPS ON PACIFIC

Service Between Kobe And Seattle Is Expected to Relieve Great Freight Congestion

Tokio, April 15.—With five newly chartered vessels which will soon be put into commission, in addition to seven others already running on its regular line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will soon start a service which is calculated to relieve the great freight congestion on both sides of the Pacific. Naturally, it will be welcomed by both foreign and Japanese merchants. Announcement of the above plan was made by N.Y.K. officials yesterday.

The company has long been operating a line with seven ships between Seattle and Hongkong and touching at Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai. After frequent applications by local merchants who sought more cargo space, the N.Y.K. decided to divide its line. Thus part of the trans-Pacific service will be between Kobe and Seattle, calling only at Yokohama, and placing a considerable amount of cargo space for the exclusive use of shippers in Kobe and Yokohama.

More than 80,000 tons of goods, valued at approximately 10,000,000 yen in Kobe and Yokohama awaiting shipment to America. All the newly chartered vessels are cargo ships. How long the N.Y.K. will continue to run these extra vessels is not known.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Lvoff, Russia's New Premier, Is The Nation's Strongest Leader

By Montgomery Schuyler In The New York Times

From any point of view the happenings in Russia must be accepted as of the greatest possible blessing to the cause of the Allies. Such sweeping changes as the abdication of the Emperor, the wholesale imprisonment of the Cabinet Ministers, and the proclamation of the Grand Duke Michael, younger brother of the Emperor and the favorite son of the Emperor Dowager, promise the elimination of pro-German influences in Russia.

The real power remains in the best hands it could possibly be in, namely, those of Prince Lvoff, the new President of the Council of Ministers. He is the most popular man in Russia, head and chief of the combined Urban and Rural Zemstvo Committees, organizer and feeder in chief of the Russian armies in the field, the man whom all students of Russian affairs have expected to see made head of any provisional Government or President or Prime Minister, or by whatever title the real head of the new Government may have received. He is a Russian of the Russians, a Slav in fact as well as in name, and is perhaps the only man alive who has the entire confidence of the Russian people both high and low.

While it is of course idle at the moment to prophesy as to the future developments of one of the most remarkable uprisings of modern times, it may not be amiss to point out that the period of transition will be much shorter and easier than any one who has not been following Russian affairs closely could believe. It should be kept in mind that almost at the beginning of the war the supply and commissariat departments of the army and navy broke down with great promptness the first time any unusual strain was made upon them for supplying the needs of the mobilized millions of troops.

Rail transportation, at no time of the best in Russia, began slowly to grow worse and worse, until finally, the only way in which supplies could be brought to Petrograd and Moscow from other places in quantities sufficient to feed the populations of those cities was by suspending for weeks at a time the passenger traffic and turning the lines entirely over to the freight trains.

There has never been any scarcity of food in Russia. The cessation of exports owing to the closing of her export shipping through the Black Sea, on the Danube, and through the Baltic, left in the country millions of bushels of grain, which ordinarily would have gone to Germany and the rest of Europe. This added to a succession of good harvests in nearly all the more important crops, has given the country plenty of food stuffs. The problem has been how to get them from the places where they were grown to the places where they were to be eaten.

Another reason of some of the shortage in certain places has been the lack of common sense on the part of some of the local military authorities. In war time the mili-

tary naturally feel that they have more despotic powers than at other times, and they are more inclined to exercise them without consulting the wishes of other parts of the population.

So, in the present case, there have been large accumulations of grain in some provinces, more than enough for the needs of the people of adjacent districts where, perhaps, there has been a partial failure of the crops. It has been impossible in a number of cases to have these surplus supplies sold to the neighbors, as such procedure was forbidden by the authorities on the ground that they might sometime be needed for the use of the army.

Furthermore, in a country as large as the Russian Empire, it has always been impossible to manage transportation problems as can be done in the rest of Europe. The constantly increasing number of "fronts" and the necessity of keeping these fronts supplied with men, food, and munitions, and the further necessity of taking away from the fronts the hundreds of thousands of German and Austrian war prisoners and Russian wounded, some of whom were transferred on journeys of six weeks or more by rail, occasioned a hopeless paralysis of the railway systems and, incidentally, furnished a good example, if any were needed, of the futility of Government ownership of railroads.

In order to remedy the deficiency of the regularly constituted authorities in the questions of supply and provisioning, the local committees of the unions of cities and the rural unions, which had been organized at the time of the Russo-Japanese war and had existed intermittently ever since, were enlarged and newly organized by volunteer effort, all classes of the people working together for the common good.

Co-operation is so general and so inherently rooted in the Russian mind that results which would be impossible of attainment in this country were brought about with a minimum of disorder and waste of time. Gradually these organizations, under the leadership of Prince Lvoff, which were at first frowned on and later enthusiastically welcomed by the military and other authorities, began to make their influence felt not only in the actual supply of necessities, but more and more liberally reacted upon the elected representatives of the people in the Imperial Duma.

This body, which had been dragging out a wearisome existence varied by periods of more or less activity since its foundation, took on a new life and a new authority of which it had never dreamed.

The work of the various committees of the last and of the present Duma, under the leadership of several patriotic and intelligent men, began to make itself felt, even in the inner intrenchments of what is usually called the "bureaucracy," which in effect, means nothing else than what we call the "Administration," that is the body of officials delegated to perform the ordinary and usual functions of executive government.

So strong has the Duma become

in the last year that it has been able to bring about the retirement and in at least one important instance, the imprisonment of officials who were believed to be derelict in their duty or who were acting against the will of the representatives of the people. In the United States such power would be considered very moderate indeed, but when it is remembered that only within the last few years have the people had any voice whatever in the management of their own affairs, it must be admitted that the advance has been enormous and most significant.

The present "revolution," if the news of today and of the last few days should turn out to be true, has one important difference from the co-called revolution after the Russo-Japanese war. Then the attempts to change things were accompanied by severe repression, and the troops were called out frequently and put down all gatherings not allowed by the Government with an iron hand and without feeling any sympathy for the common people.

As one result of the great war in Russia the different classes of the nation have become united as never before, and at the present writing Russia has what she has never had before, a citizen army, freed in very great measure from the aristocratic character it formerly had. The great measure from the aristocratic this war, and especially the demand for officers, has made necessary the appointment of thousands of men who, having had the required amount of compulsory military training in their youth, had entered professions, trades, and business life without any expectation of ever serving again.

Now, however, they have been gathered from the remotest parts of the great empire, from the Pacific coast of Siberia, from the Caucasus, from Turkestan, from Poland, and from the Baltic provinces, and find themselves members of a great united service, mingling and being thrown in contact with men from other parts of Russia, men who have practically nothing in common with them except a common citizenship and a common determination to fight this war out to a successful conclusion.

Incidentally, it provides us with one of the greatest possible arguments for universal military service to realize how these thousands and, indeed, millions of men have come from their ordinary life and with a minimum of friction have become integral parts of a great fighting force.

The Emperor was known throughout Russia to be a Good Russian and one who desired the complete victory of the Russians. But there has been a deep feeling that ultimate victory could only be satisfactorily brought about if the influences surrounding the Emperor and constituting

the Government which, rightly or wrongly, were universally thought to be strongly tinged by German influence and intrigue, were once for all changed.

I have frequently noticed the great difference between the atmosphere of Petrograd, for example, and the different headquarters on the front. Whereas there often was in the capital a feeling of uncertainty and doubt, a fear of German influence and gold, at the front I have never found a single officer who did not firmly and sincerely believe in the final victory of the Allies or who believed that Russia would ever make a separate peace.

This latter delusion is one of those ideals which Germany has been hugging to her breast almost ever since the commencement of the war. It belongs, however, in the category of Mexican and Japanese alliances, the "revolution" among our own negroes, the disloyalty of all of the British colonies and of India, and the other fantasies which Germany counted on at the beginning of the war, and which one by one have been falling quietly away into that dim region where German diplomacy has its being, and where, in the words of the Cockney Tommy, a lie is a "Hun-truth."

The Allies should have great patience with Russia. More than any other country in the Entente, she has been constantly beset by treason from within and from without, and her steadfastness and her evident determination to carry out the titanic task set for her, namely

to guard the enormous stretch of territory known as the "eastern front," and including lines extending from the Baltic Sea to Hamadan, in Persia, entitle her to gratitude.

Russia's contribution to the allied cause has been great. As one of the Russian Generals at the front remarked:

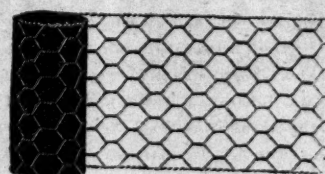
"We must kill two million Germans before we finish this war, and if the pro-German Russians in Petrograd want to be counted among that number, we real Russians have no objection whatever."

In a clumsy, lumbering fashion it is true, but with steadfast determination, Russia has gone on fighting her foes within and without her boundaries, and the present news gives Germany no cause for rejoicing. It means that the war will be prosecuted with even greater firmness and determination than heretofore.

GERMANS TO QUIT BRUSSELS

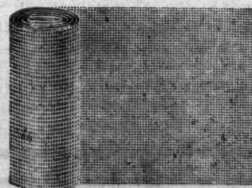
Brand Whitlock Says That Belief Prevails—Retire to Meuse

London, April 13.—A despatch from Paris quotes Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, as saying that the belief prevails in Belgium that the Germans plan to abandon Brussels, but will carry out a thorough campaign of destruction and plotting before evacuating the city. After this move it is predicted that the Germans will retire as far as the River Meuse.



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Society Formed to Promote Good Relations Between Two Nations

VISCOUNT KANEKO IS HEAD

U.S. Ambassador Will Be Honorary President—Plan Membership of 250

Tokio, April 15.—The American Japan Society held its formative meeting at the Peers' Clubs yesterday afternoon. Viscount Kaneko presided as temporary chairman and Mr. Hioki, former Japanese Minister to China, acted as temporary secretary.

It is intended that this new organization shall be an active one and will work for the promotion of better relationships between Japan and the United States. The purpose of the Society, as stated in the Constitution, which was adopted at the meeting yesterday, are expressed as follows: "The promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the United States and the diffusion among the Japanese people of a more accurate knowledge of the people of the United States, their aims, ideals, arts, sciences, industries and economic condition."

Following the adoption of the Constitution, the officers of the Society were elected. The post of honorary president while it is not stated in the Constitution, it is understood will be held by the resident American Ambassador to Japan. The honorary vice presidents elected were: Prince Iyestao Tokugawa, Baron Yelichi Shibusawa, Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, Dr. Jokichi Takamine, Baron Megata, Mr. Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society of New York and Dr. Clay MacCauley.

Viscount Kaneko is President.

The executive officers elected were as follows: President, Viscount Kentaro Kaneko; vice presidents, Dr. Takuma Dan, and Mr. E. W. Fleisher; secretaries, Mr. Tokutaro Sakai and Mr. E. W. Frazar; treasurers, Dr. Eijiro Ono, and Mr. J. R. Geary. The foregoing officers, together with the following persons, were elected as members of the Executive Committee: Mr. Eki Hioki, Mr. Kikusaburo Fukui, Mr. Joseph E. Sharkey, Prof. J. T. Swift, Mr. Kijino Shidehara, Mr. Seinin Ikeda, Dr. R. B. Teusler, Mr. Zenjuro Horikoshi, Mr. H. A. Ensworth, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. Selkyo Naruse, Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Mr. Nanzo Kishida, Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, Mr. Tamio Hayashi, Dr. Inazo Nitobe and Mr. Yoshio Kinoshita. Three members of this committee remain to be elected.

It was proposed to hold a banquet and a large general meeting on May 11, when the membership of the association will be extended to about 250 members. The meeting was fortunate in having the presence of Mr. Lindsay Russell, president of the Japan Society of New York, who gave an account of the active and business like methods of that association as well as the work which it is doing in the United States. The two organizations will complement each other through operative work.

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Laying Mine Fields to Protect American Coasts



LOADING A MINE

Men of the Engineering Corps, U. S. Coast Artillery, filling a floating contact mine during mine-laying work off Fort Strong, Boston. Mine fields will be used to protect American harbors from attack by submarines. It has been discovered during the present war that it is quite as dangerous for a submarine to operate in a mine field as it is for vessels compelled to travel exclusively on the surface.

4 LOSE LIVES, 4 MORE ARE INJURED IN FIRE

Escape Cut Off, Are Suffocated At Windows; Brigade Has Another Busy Day

The Fire Department had another busy day, yesterday, being called out five times, including one false alarm. Three of the calls came within half-an-hour after noon.

The earliest outbreak had very serious results, a woman and three girls losing their lives, whilst two men, a girl and a boy were more or less seriously injured. Honkew bell tower gave the signal, just after six o'clock in the morning and all stations turned out, No. 2 Company being the first to arrive at the fire, which was in two small wood-fronted houses in an alleyway off East Seward Road, near Kungping Road.

It had been a late call and the premises were already gutted, the fire having obtained a strong hold also on the two adjoining houses and the back portion of the roof of a house across the alleyway. No difficulty, however, was experienced in checking the outbreak.

The damage done to property was not great, but, when the fire had been practically extinguished, information was received that a number of persons who were supposed to have been on the premises at the time were missing. A search of the debris discovered the bodies of a woman and three small girls. A man was also seriously burnt in escaping that he is not expected to live and one girl was injured and is detained in hospital. Two other persons were slightly injured.

The fire started on the ground floor of one of the two houses and spread so rapidly that the inmates sleeping above in both houses were trapped, their means of escape down the staircases being cut off. They got to the front windows and were there overcome by the smoke.

Ten minutes after noon, a telephone message said there was a fire at North Honan and Boone Roads and a station call was given. The outbreak was in a crockery shop and the inmates were dealing with the flames with buckets of water. The Brigade promptly put all danger at an end by ripping down a small portion of the ceiling.

Whilst a section of the Brigade were attending to this last fire, Harbin Road Police station put in an alarm for East Yuhang and Wuchow Roads. Some bedding found on the first floor of No. 2, E.A. 687 Wuchow Road, a small basket shop, but had been extinguished by the inmates.

Information was received by the Brigade staff on watching duty at the Seward Road fire that there was another close by in East Seward Road and again it was found that some bedding and a portion of a partition on the first floor of No. 2, 809 East Seward Road had been on fire, but had been checked by the household. The Brigade staff assisted in finally extinguishing the outbreak.

PORTUGUESE CO. CAMPS IN TENTS AT RIFLE RANGE

Elaborate Program Following Actual War Conditions For Annual Outing

The Portuguese Co., S.V.C., marched into camp at the Rifle Range, yesterday afternoon, headed by Captain Diniz. They started from their headquarters on North Szechuen Road at 5.30, their luggage having preceded them in the morning. Over 80 per cent of the force are taking part in the exercises, which will continue up to next Monday morning.

This year's camp presents some new features, such as sleeping in tents, etc., and will be made to approach as nearly as possible the actual conditions in warfare. Twenty tents have been pitched, and the experience of quartering under them will be interesting for it is the first time that a full company of the S.V.C. has camped out in this manner.

Guest-day has been fixed for Sunday. In the afternoon, when friends and their ladies will be served with tea and other refreshments. An elaborate program of music and sports is being arranged, and the distribution of prizes to the winners in the last annual meeting will also take place.

The new Consul-General for Portugal and Madame d'Olivera have been invited to attend, and it will be the first opportunity that the Volunteers will have had of welcoming them at one of their social gatherings. The usual official banquet will be held on Sunday evening, when it is expected the military and civil commandants, as well as representatives from the other S.V.C. companies, will be present.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

A score or more of enthusiastic water men, members of the Shanghai Rowing Club, dined together last evening at the Shanghai Club to discuss the rowing program for the coming season.

Mr. Wm. E. Sauer, captain of the Club, presided and was supported by Mr. H. P. B. Jones, vice-captain, Mr. Duncan M. Graham (ex-captain) and most of the Club Committee.

Certain details in connection with the preliminary arrangements incident to the scheduled Spring Regatta were settled, and the function is likely to be the forerunner of several similar ones, the idea being quite a successful new departure.

Swimming men will be interested to learn that their bath is going to receive a much-needed overhaul as to its interior decoration, something more than the perfunctory spring-cleaning of former years.

The pond will be open to natatorial enthusiasts on May 1.

ATHLETES OF 8 CITIES COMPETE HERE TODAY

Enthusiasm Grows As Date Of Great Track And Field Meet Arrives

Great enthusiasm is being shown as the time for sending a team to Japan in connection with the Far Eastern Olympic Games arrives. The preliminary meeting at the Shanghai Baptist College today is bringing a large number of competitors. The following cities are well represented: Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Changsha, Hangchow, Soochow, Nanking and Shanghai. There will be some good sport especially in the finals in the afternoon, which will begin at 2 o'clock. The public is invited.

The South China team of forty-six men will come on the a.s. Shantung, arriving Monday morning. During their stay here, before leaving on Thursday, the 28th, they will meet several of the schools and colleges in basketball, volleyball and football. The Ching Chong school has a splendid volleyball team and they are going to try

the strength of their team while the South China men remain in the city. One very interesting event this afternoon will be an exhibition of the javelin throw. The javelin throw is a new event as far as the East is concerned, and will be seen for the first time. The world's record is 182 feet, but so far there has been no-one in China to throw the javelin more than 140 feet. Dr. Edward Kau, China's champion shot putter and discus thrower, is on his way to Shanghai and probably will perform this afternoon.

BASEBALL TODAY

There will be a practice game of baseball at the Race Course this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, between the Shanghai team and the U.S.S. Wilmington. All men wishing a try-out for the local team should report promptly at 2.30.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

An extraordinary general meeting was held at the Club Pavilion on the Race Course, last evening, when the new constitution and rules of the club, as per draft copies circulated among the members, were unanimously adopted.



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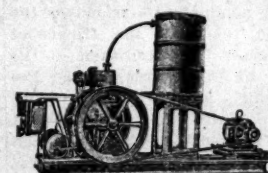
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the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr.
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 21, 1917

America, and Crisis in Spain

CONDITIONS in Spain grow more chaotic. It was thought, in view of the astonishing success of the recent internal loan which disclosed a hoard of wealth in actual money so vast that the whole world was surprised, that conditions were not so bad as had been depicted. But only a few weeks ago the situation became so critical that the Government was forced to declare a state of martial law and now, according to Reuter's cable of yesterday, another Cabinet has gone by the board.

While no particulars are at hand concerning the immediate causes of the new crisis, it may be taken for granted that they are due to the war in Europe. While Spain has grown rich beyond all expectation as a result of the war a domestic situation that fairly crackles with elements of danger has gradually developed.

In the first place, all accounts agree that King Alfonso is strongly determined to maintain neutrality to the end. In the early stages of the war his people were almost a unit in upholding him in this policy. But as the war progressed the issues upon which it is being fought became clearer and the inevitable surge towards the Entente set in. On top of this came the usual intrigues of the German officials and refugees, harmful to the country of which they are guests but more harmful to their own cause. Still later came the German resumption of ruthlessness at sea and the indiscriminate sinking of Spanish ships.

But most potent of all, in this connection, was the decision of the United States to enter the war. That undoubtedly has brought about a serious if not a desperate situation in Spain. The moral weight of America's decision could in a measure be estimated and discounted in advance of the event itself but the material results of it will necessarily bear more heavily upon Spain every day that she stays out of the war.

Spain's pockets may be full of money but she is short of food and short of material necessities of every description. The staples that she requires cannot be obtained in Europe and both the crop and ship situations in South America are such as almost to preclude hope of succor from that quarter.

Now that the United States is definitely and wholeheartedly in the war on the side of the Allies that country will turn a more or less deaf ear to appeals from neutral countries. America's chief concern will be for her Allies. Already the news indicates that she is taking a firm hold on her export problem, which is a serious one, not only for the Allies, but for America herself. Spain is only one of a number of neutral countries which look to Uncle Sam for the necessities of life. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland also will feel the pinch. America will do the best she can by all of them, of course but this will be done in consultation with the Allies. The Allies will be supplied first. Of the countries named, Spain probably is the hardest hit and we should say that her quickest, safest and best road to a solution of her problem lies in an immediate declaration of war on Germany. This is a course sharply indicated to her by every moral and material factor in the present world situation. Alfonso is clever and he is popular with his people but he will be playing with fire if he procrastinates now. The time for Spain's great decision has come.

Trial By Ordeal in England

(New York Sun)

THE most amazing incident which has occurred in an English court in many years happened last week in the trial of the conspirators charged with having plotted to murder the Prime Minister and Mr. Arthur Henderson, a member of the British War Council, by the

use of strychnine and the tropical arrow poison known as curare or woorara. Three of the defendants—two women and one man—were convicted and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude; the fourth, a young woman, was acquitted.

The defendants were represented by a barrister of East Indian birth named Riza. Toward the close of the case, when it appeared that the prosecution was not to call a certain witness, Mr. Riza addressed the court and to the surprise of all present demanded that there should be accorded to the defendants a trial by ordeal.

In the account of the proceedings we are told that the presiding Judge was puzzled—and no wonder. He suggested that trial by ordeal had been abolished and asked Mr. Riza whether he seriously proposed that the accused ladies should walk over hot ploughshares in order to prove their innocence. "I do," responded the counsel for the defendants.

The trial Judge thereupon told him that it was useless to submit such a suggestion and intimated that it could not be proposed seriously; but the Indian barrister insisted that he was serious.

It would be difficult to find any support for the astonishing proposition thus put forward. The principal authorities on the history of the criminal law of England all agree that trial by ordeal was abolished some time in the thirteenth century. Of course there is no doubt that it existed and was often practised both before and after the Norman conquest; but it fell into disfavor with the Church and was gradually abandoned even before it was formally abolished in the year 1219. "There is no doubt," says Mr. Luke Owen Pike in his "History of Crime in England," "that to the clergy is due the credit of putting an end to this particular form of barbarism."

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen also says: "It appears probable that ordeals fell into disuse in the course of the thirteenth century, probably in consequence of the decrees of the Lateran Council of 1216."

In the poison conspiracy case it is evident that the Judge thought counsel had in mind the ordeal which consisted in walking barefoot over red hot ploughshares. The more common form, however, was the ordeal of hot water. Fortunately, detailed accounts of the manner in which this ceremony was conducted have come down to us. They are summarized by Mr. Pike as follows:

"When the test was to be applied the prisoner was conducted into the church. The spectators were divided into two lines, in which the numbers were equal. One line was ranged on one side of the church, the other on the other, one representing nominally the friends of the accused, the other the friends of the accuser. Between them, in the center of the church, blazed the fire which was to purge or to blacken. All who were present were expected to be fasting and in a state of chastity. The priest passed up and down, sprinkling each with holy water, giving each holy water to taste. To each he offered the Book of the Word, and the Holy Rood, to kiss. Meanwhile the vessel of ordeal, filled with water, had been set over the fire. Four arbiters, two chosen from either side, pronounced in due time that the water boiled—that the hour was come. The rest of the congregation, who had hitherto preserved a solemn silence, now joined in praying to Almighty God that He would make known His will in the issue. The accused advanced to the place of trial, his arm and hand swathed in fold upon fold of cloth or linen. At the bottom of the vessel, at elbow depth, was a stone. This he had to snatch away unscathed himself, if he could, when perhaps he was half blinded by the smoke from the burning wood, by the steam from the seething caldron, and by the fears which must have oppressed him, whether innocent or guilty."

Three days later the bandages were removed from the hand and arm. If the flesh was unharmed the accused was acquitted, but any trace of the scald doomed him to punishment, which was usually death.

As late as the sixteenth century poisoners in England were liable to be boiled to death; and if the public prosecutor in the case tried in London had suggested that this punishment be inflicted upon the defendants it would have been just as sensible as was the contention of their counsel that they were entitled to a trial by ordeal. In 1530 a cook employed in the palace of the Bishop of Rochester threw some poison into a porridge which killed two of the household and injured many others; and the offender is said to have been publicly boiled to death at Smithfield.

The English law of the present day is devoid of the savagery and superstition of the past; and the trial to which we have referred illustrates how fairly and impartially justice is administered in that country even in the midst of an all absorbing war.

Joy Riding At The Front With G. B. Shaw

Mr. George Bernard Shaw visited the British front last month on the invitation of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. The following is one of a series of articles which Mr. Shaw has written for the London Daily Chronicle giving his impressions and describing his experiences.

By George Bernard Shaw

Not long before the war, I was returning from Germany through the Vosges, not tied to time in any way, and pleasing myself as to my route. I took Domremy on my way for the sake of St. Joan of Arc, and Rheims for the sake of its daintily unique French sculpture, especially a Virgin whom I intended some day to put into a play. I spent an evening in a French garrison town, and reflected, not for the first time (for my tour had taken me through Toul and its warlike frontier region at its outset), on the combination of hard beaten efficiency, and sudden readiness and dangerousness, with an extraordinary recklessness of everything else, including appearance, exhibited by the France army in peace-time. They never brushed their clothes; they never cleaned their horses or their wagons or their guns. They said that a Frenchman is never clean and always ready, implying—unmistakably—that an Englishman is always clean and never ready. I compared them with the endless column of German soldiers I had seen not long before one morning in Trier (Treves) flowing down the street to a sentimental German tune in a march that was almost a dance, so prettily they swung their bodies to it.

National Conventions

The convention is that the Frenchman is a born dancer, and the German a stiffened, over-drilled ramrod; but here was the German, willowy and musical, and the Frenchman brusque, contemptuous of the graces, doing everything with a jerk and a snap, as if there were nothing in the world to be considered except getting it done. I judged, as it now seems rightly, that the Frenchman would be a very formidable fighter. And I thought it a pity that the German should be soldiering, which was evidently not his line, though I thought that he, too, would be devoted and difficult to conquer. As for ourselves, I could not think about us at all. We are so outrageously thoughtless that we defy thought. We should have been working as hard at our military business as the French and Germans were; but we would not listen to a word about them, and were quite content to take frightful chances. We have had our usual luck with them; but we have not deserved it from the military point of view, and, indeed, have not got off without paying dearly for our laziness.

At Rheims it occurred to me that I had never seen Ypres, and that I had a Belgian triptych in my pocket. So, instead of making straight for Boulogne, I turned north, through Ham, Bapaume, Arras, Lille and Ypres, little knowing that it was my last chance of seeing them as they were. I found Arras a Spanish town, dating from the days of Alva, with a Little Square that made me wonder how big the Great Square could be if this was indeed the little one. Its façades, made up of rows of ornamental gables, were unlike anything else in France that I had seen; and though its cathedral was pseudo-classical in the Renaissance manner, which is a trifle better than the eighteenth century or Dublin manner, there was a mediaeval town hall.

Ypres was altogether charming. As I emerged from the Vlamertinghe road and saw the Cloth Hall, it was noon of a fine and pleasant day, and the carillon was ringing out a delightful tune in a way that would have delighted Couperin. It was Flemish in its gaiety and French in its brilliancy of tone and elegance of execution. I stopped the car and listened, quite enchanted until it was over. Then I went to the Hotel de la Chatellenie, in the Great Square at the east end of the Cloth Hall, and had my déjeuner, followed by the usual argument with the hostess, who supposed that I was a vegetarian for the sake of economy, and had reduced her table d'hôte price accordingly. When I had convinced her that I was a millionaire giving extra trouble and prepared to pay on that basis, we parted in high good humor; and, after seeing the cathedral, I made my way round by Furnes, Dunkirk and Calais to Boulogne, willing the last evening stretch of the journey by inventing a play on the Rodin theme of "The Burgeses of Calais," which, like the play about the Rheims Virgin, I have never written down, and perhaps never will. It was a very agreeable day, and left me with a very pleasant memory of Ypres.

A man lying by the roadside today was not a tramp taking a siesta, but a gentleman who had lost his head. There was no Belgian carillon, but plenty of German music: an imposing orchestra in which all the instruments were instruments of percussion. I cannot honestly say I dislike it: the big drum always excites me, I was not yet in town; but I was unmistakably in the Ypres salient; and the Boche was "sending them over" as persistently as the gentleman next door to Mr. Nickleby sent cucumbers and marrows over the garden wall. I was reminded of him by the fact that in the whole countryside there was an extraordinary prevalence of gas and saeters. Boom! Whizzzzzz—Boom! Whizzzzzzzz—Boom! Whizzzzzzzz—all for-dissimo diminuendo; then, crescendo molto subito, Whizzzzzz—bang clatter, in such a bang and clatter had the gentleman by the roadside lost his head. Well, in time of peace he might have lost it much more painfully and mischievously. There are worse ways of ending one's walk of life.

Stimulated by the orchestration, the car develops an extra 10 h.p.; and presently I am again in Ypres. Its houses are standing like the villas and farmhouses; but, like them, have no roofs, no floors, nothing but shelter against shrapnel, the Germans having with exemplary perseverance converted a city of comfortable homes for friendly people into effective cover for any troops that may see fit at any time to use the town for anti-German military proceedings. Thus is the Boche on the warpath mocked by the demon of the Unintended, who has a glorious time of it when the drums begin to beat. Everything is arranged at the front with military precision and order; but nothing ever happens as it was arranged. Out of a hundred orders, forty-nine are "Wash out," the poetic formula which cancels. Even the visitor is soon shaken out of his civilian routine of order and punctuality. In the morning the captain proposes; in the afternoon the general disposes—mostly by a very agreeable invitation, which is joyfully treated as an order.

Why The Guns Ceased
Ypres, then, defended and done in as to its hearths, its floors, its roofs, and its domestic amenities, still rears its walls undaunted in the sky, and still provokes the German artillery to "send over" and give an interest to a tour of its streets that was lacking in the happy season of the noontday carillon. An aeroplane flew across above me: a British aeroplane (as it happened, I did not see a single Boche in the air during my eight day visit); and presently the sky about him flowered into puff-balls. He sailed on triumphantly; and I had an extraordinary lapse of patriotism, and indeed of decency, when the puff-balls and the bang-bang of the aircraft guns stopped, apparently discouraged. Forgetting that the warrior in the sky might easily be one of my own personal friends, I demanded why the guns did not keep it up. It seemed to me intolerably perfunctory of them to give in so soon. It was explained to me that the guns would have to be reloaded to bring them on a target that was travelling at a hundred miles an hour. As a person of my intelligence ought to have known this without having to be told, I was somewhat abashed, and also a little horrified on reflection by the discovery of myself in the character I have so often reproached: that of a sportsman.

My guide took no interest in the artillery beyond enabling me to circumvent certain persons whose duty it was to keep people out of the more dangerous parts of the town, and insisting on full speed across the square and past the shattered lower and twenty or thirty yards' sample of facade that was once the Cloth Hall. He was a gigantic officer, an Irishman of the south, fascinated by the historic interest of Ypres, apparently knowing every stone of it, and not giving a damn for the bombardment except as an additional chapter in that history. He took me up to a pinnacle and showed me Ypres beneath me as if it were all the kingdoms of the earth. "Go flat on your face if anything comes over," he remarked. In my youth I had learnt, by sedulously imitating the pantalons in the harlequinades, to drop flat on my face instinctively, and to produce the illusion of being picked up neatly by the slack of my trousers and set on my feet again. I had a wild hope that Brer Boche would send over something and give me an excuse for exhibiting this accomplishment to my new friend. But nothing came over just then; and I left Ypres with my dignity unimpaired.

Into A Duller World
When the car had left the town far behind, and I took the collar-studs out of my ears and exchanged the helmet of Mambino for a golfing cap, I found the world suddenly duller. From this I infer that Ypres and its orchestra had been rather exciting, though I had not noticed it at the time. Of Arras, I will say little, except that, in my opinion, it has not been bombarded worth a cent; I should have done it better myself. The cathedral, a copy of a copy, has been treated precisely as I should have treated it. I like it better as a ruin than I did when it was intact. The Town Hall, like the Cloth Hall of Ypres, is now only a subject of gentle regret; and the houses round it are a sample of what might have happened to the whole town if the Boches had thought it worth some more ammunition. The Little Square is very handsomely knocked about; much more so than the Great Square; but their design is still clear, and most of their gable-ends are intact. They can be restored without difficulty. Those who have seen the Somme front hardly notice the damage. A Gas Alert was conspicuously announced; but nothing in that line happened, except that I talked a great deal to Mr. Special Correspondent Tomlinson, who came round with me.

From St. Eloi, Philip Gibbs and I surveyed the battlefields of the Vimy Ridge. It was a landscape like any other landscape. The silence of the cold winter evening after sunset was threatened rather than broken by the booming of the guns that never cease now in this devoted countryside. A solitary shell burst in Neuville St. Vaast. Gibbs, a man of a fine Irvingesque melancholy, seemed to meditate on the Ruin of Empires, but was probably reflecting on the chances of our being frozen during the journey back to our quarters. We were. The poles have no terrors for me now. But my spirits always rise as the thermometer falls below freezing. Snow is beautiful to me; I hate mud, of which I did not encounter a single gob; and I am none the worse for my freezings.

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The Somme front in the snow and brilliant sunshine was magnificent. The irony of the signposts was immense. "To Maurepas" and there was no Maurepas. "To Contalmaison" and there was no Contalmaison. "To Pozieres" and there was no Pozieres. I went to the windmill of Pozieres, and saw a little mound on which the windmill must have stood. Trones Wood was a cocoon shy with no cocoons on the sticks; our guns had scooped all that the other fellow's guns had left. On the road to Ypres the trees had stood, an unbroken Old Guard lining the road, with hardly a gap in their ranks. But here! With every limb shot to bits, beheaded, halved, cut off at the shins, torn out of the earth and flung prostrate, these woods seemed to seud with bare poles or broken jury-masts before the wind as capassed, all their rigging blown and shot away. Of houses, except in one strangely spared place, not a trace. And I knew from what I had seen in Ypres that this meant that almost every square yard of brick had received a separate smashing hit. As to the ground, you cannot find enough flat earth in a square mile to play marbles on. The moon, seen through a telescope, or a slice of Gruyere cheese, is as it were a tennis lawn by comparison. From the small pit made by the funny little Stokes gun that spits out shells as fast as you drop them in, to the dew-pond made by the medium trench mortar, culminating in the incredible crater made by the subterranean mine, the land is humped and hollowed continuously everywhere. Such ploughing and harrowing was never seen before on earth. Compared to this, Arras is a knock-about joke, and Ypres a rough-and-ready conversion of buildings to military purposes. Napoleon, or any other condottiero of the piffing past, might have done as much to them. But here the British hurricane has swept away and delved up what the German typhoon had left. The land, caught "between the pass and fell incensed points of mighty opposites," has flung everything their hands burdened it with into their teeth in fragments; taken patiently the print of their elephantine footsteps; and swallowed and made dust of their bravest by the right of their common mother, the Earth.

I spent a week in the survey of all this ruin, with the booming and whizzing of its unresting progress continually in my ears. And I am bound to state plainly, as a simple fact to be exploited by devils or angels, according to its true nature, that I enjoyed myself enormously and continuously, in spite of exposures and temperatures, that finally gave me my first taste of frostbite. I shall recur presently to this diabolical phenomenon, but not immediately. I have first to say something about the technique of war.

A Jewish Tribute to the Late Mr. A. C. Hunter

A Jewish resident of Shanghai sends us the following tribute in memory of the late Mr. A. C. Hunter:—

The sad news of the death of Mr. A. C. Hunter published in your last issue will be keenly regretted by all who knew him during his long stay in Shanghai, and none more so than by members of the local Jewish community. A great heart, overflowing with love of God and humanity, has stopped beating; a noble mind richly endowed with knowledge has ceased to exist.

Ruskin somewhere said that "the test of a truly great man is his humanity" and judged by this standard Mr. Hunter was truly great. I well remember how kind hearted and generous he was ever disposed towards all who needed his help and benefactions. When an appeal for the relief of the massacred Jews at Kishineff was issued by the local Zionist Association, in 1905, he was the first Christian to send his cheque to the Association accompanied with a letter expressing his sympathy with the sufferings of the Jews in Russia. William Penn once said:—"I expect to pass through this world but once. If there is any kindness or any good thing that I can do for my fellow-beings let me do it now. I shall pass this way but once."

I believe this was the motto of Mr.

Hunter. Ever ready to help, ever ready to assuage the grief of others, he lived a life of usefulness and peacefulness with all. He was a God fearing man. He loved his Christianity and therefore he loved his fellow man. He was a lover of books and good books, for I well remember how careful he was in making good selections thereof. Once he made inquiries through the present writer regarding the Jewish Encyclopedia, the then latest colossal Jewish work produced in America; and later on through his generous contribution this good work, mirroring the history of the Jews from the earliest period to the present day, was presented by him gratis to the Free Christian Church Library.

In his death a good man has passed away and will be missed by many who knew him, and those who knew him, knew him more for his good and charitable deeds than anything else. He was a brother to love and a friend to admire. He was a man "dowered with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn, the love of love." His heart was human and humane. He was modest and unassuming and just and upright.

In his death Shanghai has lost one of her great men, great not in amassing millions of yellow metals for his own selfish ends, but great in placing the warm kiss of human sympathy upon the pallid lips of misery, great in drawing away the wolves of want and the fiends of care from the lives of others.

On his new made grave we may well place a garland of gratitude and the wreath of laurel!

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THE "MASS-SIGMA" Racket

Nett \$22.00, with Press

This racket is the only one which is really scientifically constructed. It is so made that no useless weight is left in the wedge part of the racket, which part, in ordinary rackets, is much wider than is necessary for the strain put on the racket by the strokes.

The weight gained in this way from the middle part of the racket is divided in two. Half of it is left in the head of the racket, to make it stronger, and half is put into the handle, so as to maintain a perfect balance.

The advantages of a racket so constructed are numerous:

- The frame is less liable to break.
- It can be more often strung.
- It will not go out of form.
- It is less liable to warp if not kept in press.

Its aspect is lighter and more elegant than that of any other racket.

SOLE AGENTS:
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35 NANKING ROAD.

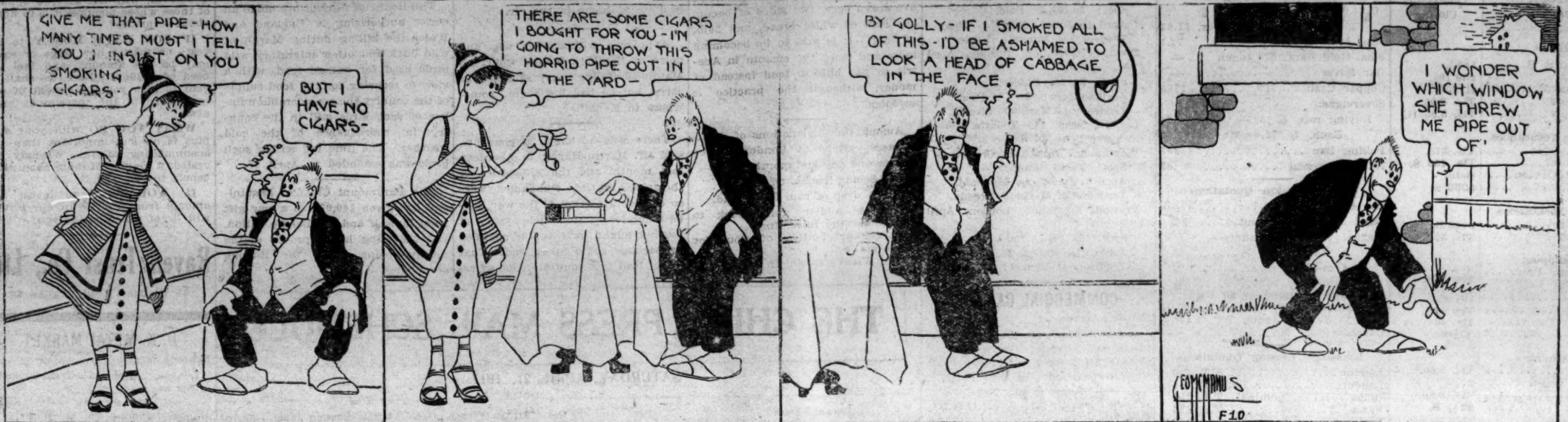
ROBINSON'S
THE
PIANO
HOUSE



Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



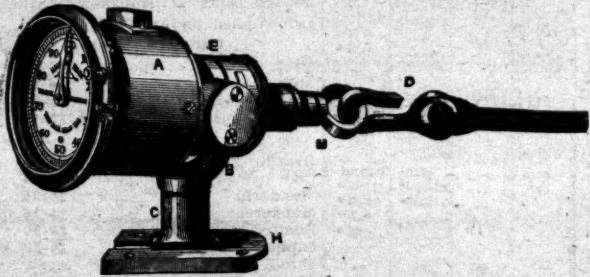
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1 NANKING ROAD.

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Walker's "Cherub" Ship Log

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Everything pertaining to navigation. Send for Catalogue.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

When Drink Goes, So Do Other Evils

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

When some of our more progressive and far-seeing manufacturers began recently to give their employees shorter hours and at the same time more pay, their more conservative brethren thought that ruin and desolation would fall upon the land. According to their mathematical reasonings, employees were not humans, but machines; if they worked for a shorter time each day their wages should be correspondingly reduced, not increased; and, moreover, if they got hold of any more money than was absolutely needed for a bread-and-butter existence they would immediately spend it in riotous living. This was a pious and consoling

thought to the old-type manufacturer and justified him in making a man work ten hours a day for \$2. However, the working power of a man cannot be figured out by arithmetic; and the output of the progressive factories has been increased to an almost incredible degree. As to their spending money foolishly, the cities where most of the factories have an eight-hour day with good pay have become the most attractive markets in the United States for good, solid, non-speculative bonds, both municipal and commercial, which is certainly a compliment to the working classes of this country.

The Munition Markers

An equally clear and perhaps more unexpected demonstration can be had upon the streets in the towns of villages in which have sprung up the great war munition factories. As these huge establishments have grown up like mushrooms over night, springing from 500 to 600 employees to 15,000 or 20,000 within eight or nine months, with a reputation for paying high wages, not merely for skill, but also for extra hazards, their entire force new recruits and drawn literally from all over the country and the ends of the earth as well, one would here be justified in expecting to see the evil effects of sudden high wages and short hours in their greatest degree. And for a time, in the beginning, there was a certain amount of disorder and confusion, but this was almost solely due to the hundreds and thousands of drifters and casuals, who flocked into the places, drawn by the imaginary lure of light work and high wages, chiefly for the willingness to take the risk of being blown up at frequent intervals. But as soon as they discovered their mistake and it gradually bore in upon them that what was really needed was not merely reckless courage, but steady-handed, clear-headed, high-class, skilled work at high-class wages, this sort of scum blew off and drifted away and the pot settled down to boil in sober earnest.

The type of worker, either man or woman, who is capable of doing this class of work, of turning out the output required with the self-control and intelligence required to protect himself and others from the heavy risks of carelessness, that type of man has too much intelligence, to say nothing of ambition and self-respect, not merely to get drunk, but even to waste much of his brain-won money or lower his efficiency by drinking even in moderation.

Whatever the explanation, the facts speak for themselves. An evening walk of over an hour up and down the streets of two of these factory towns, not merely along the principal streets, but across the side ones and down some of the alleys and round by the railroad tracks and the waterfront, resulted in the discovery, in one case, of just one man who was clearly and unmistakably under the influence of liquor, although there were several others who were suspiciously cheerful and a little noisy, though perfectly good-natured and well-behaved; and in the other place, of seven clearly "exhausted" individuals, but this was on the night of election day.

Now Go To The Movies

In no case was there anything approaching a crowd outside of any of the saloons, the nearest to it being eight loafers on one saloon corner; not in any of the five or six saloons looked into was there a reasonably full line at the bar. But the moving picture shows, of which there were literally dozens, were crammed to the doors and lines standing waiting clear out on to the sidewalk and down the streets. The restaurants and ice cream parlors and soda fountains and candy stores and groceries and clothing stores and jewelry stores were driving a land office business; and everybody was well-dressed, with new and vivid colored ties and clean shirts of all the hues of the rainbow; and the popular style in shoes, judging

from the displays with price marks in the windows, was from \$5 to \$7.

Incidentally, in one of the towns where this aspect of the situation was carefully noted, although eight-tenths of the crowds on the streets were men and over half of them young men with plenty of money to spend, prostitutes and women of questionable class were surprisingly few, in fact, positively conspicuous by their absence.

Get rid of drink and you get rid of half the so-called social evil at one stroke. Most men get drunk first and then start in to "see the town" after-

ward. Anyone who has had practical experience upon vice occasions would have little difficulty in understanding why. They must be pretty drunk to tackle the proposition or to imagine that they are going to enjoy themselves in the gang that they find in the Red Light district. Give men intelligent, interesting work, under decent conditions and upon such wages that they can preserve their self-respect and take an intelligent interest and enjoyment in life and they rise in the moral scale just as rapidly and surely as they will in the intellectual and financial.

INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
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have opened a new receiving office at
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The Paint with the largest Sale in China

"Cygnite" White ready for use

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.

"Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.

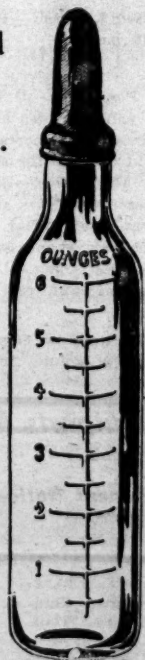


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Borden's "Eagle" Brand Milk

Has been extensively used for over sixty years throughout the World

THE BEST
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CHILDREN

For sale by all dealers,

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ARTISTIC GAS FIRES

Our Gas Fires are a happy combination of the
three essentials:-EFFECTIVE RADIATION.
EFFECTIVE VENTILATION.
EFFECTIVE APPEARANCE.

HIRE 50 cents per month.

For particulars apply to the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office,
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GETZ BROS. AND CO., INC., SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA

MAMMOTH WHITE
ASPARAGUS

There is no waste. You can eat the entire spear.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS



Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish, Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Dholi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
Total \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman].
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000
Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hailan, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan, Hongkong, Tsingtau, chendze), Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dalren o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserves \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tieling, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid up U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, S. Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. G. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kluckhohn Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjarmasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tobin-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3½ per annum.
For 6 months at 4½ per annum.
For 12 months at 5½ per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

IUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kuaping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

1a Kluckhohn Road, SHANGHAI.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1 Kluckhohn Road

Capital (Paid-up) .. Yen 15,000,000

Reserves Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President: Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank). Tel. No. 4663 (Comptadore Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antiochus Mar. 6

City of Corinth Feb. 26

Hitachi Maru Feb. 28

Iyo Maru Mar. 11

Kitano Maru Apr. 13

Miyazaki Maru Mar. 30

Tsuruga Maru Feb. 18

For Marseilles, etc.

Cordillere Feb. 21

Tokiva Maru Mar. 21

Toyonaka Maru Feb. 1

For San Francisco, etc.

China Apr. 18

Esador Apr. 1

Nippon Maru Apr. 2

Shidzuoka Maru Apr. 2

Shinyo Maru Apr. 6

For Seattle

Yokohama Maru Feb. 19

Tamba Maru Mar. 13

For Tacoma

Hawaii Maru Apr. 17

Justin Feb. 11

Mexico Maru Apr. 6

Manila Maru Mar. 6

From Tacoma

Panama Maru Apr. 27

Chicago Maru May 23

From Seattle

Yokohama Maru Mar. 30 Apr. 28

Shipping Items

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 21	3.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
May 3	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 21	3.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 21	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	1.30	Kobe and Osaka via Moji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirek	Rus.	E. V. F.
.. 28	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 3	..	Kobe	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 3	..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	..	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 21	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangtzen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	3.00	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Otowa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
.. 21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 22	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtsh	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekine	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co.
.. 24	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sumida	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	1.00	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
.. 26	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Jap.	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Swatow	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Hongkong	Fanama maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 21	A.M.	Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	noon	Tientsin	Ono maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 22	10.30	Tientsin & Newchwang	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
.. 22	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 22	D.L.	Antung	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Keang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 22	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shanlin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	0.30	Tientsin & Dalny via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
.. 24	noon	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 25	9.00	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 25	D.L.	Hailow	Hanchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	D.L.	do	Katsu	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	3.00	Viadostock	Simbirek	Rus.	E.V.F.
.. 27	2.0	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 21	noon	Wuhu, Hankow & Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Kiangtzen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Longwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Kiangtung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Taise maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Otowa maru	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Kiangy	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 20	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2968	Br.	B. & S.	CNOV
.. 20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NWV
.. 20	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
.. 20	Hongkong	Kwangtsh	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
.. 20	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
.. 20	Newchwang	Kiukiang	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
.. 20	Foochow	Ono maru	1476	Jap.	S.M.R.	OSK
.. 20	Tsingtao	Ono maru	611	Jap.	S.M.R.	WSW
.. 21	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
.. 21	Hankow	Shangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
.. 21	Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
.. 21	Newchwang	Irene	536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 20	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1848	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 21	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 21	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 21	Tientsin and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 20	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2968	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenza	9769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Apr 18	Japan	Awa maru	3696	Jap.	N. Y. K.	SoW
Apr 19	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Sohemita	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3968	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Portina	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Apr 19	Hongkong	Glenstrae	3534	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Apr 19	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Melba	1882	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Melba	1882	Ger.	Melchers	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Melba	406	A.M.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Apr 18	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Apr 14	Wenchow	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
Apr 17	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Cruise	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 23	Cruise	Store Nordiske	195	Dan	G-N. T. Co.	7 p

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 21 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Shangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, the 21st inst. at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, April 23 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Captain Pinderson, will leave on Tuesday, April 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Otowa Maru, Capt. K. Nomura, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on Saturday, April 21, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Anhui, Captain Eddy, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 22 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwangtsh, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 23rd Apr., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sunning, Capt. Lloyd Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 24 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on Wednesday, April 25, at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at noon on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HONGKONG.—The str. Panama, Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh Wharf on Monday, Apr. 30 at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The str. Irene, Captain N. McLean, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 21 at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The str. Anping Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sungkiang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shantung, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 24, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

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*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Pengtzen, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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Special representative.

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Agents.

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNE	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.				Hanson
TP	Apr. 14	Cruise	Kenar	Am g-b.				Timberlake
PAOB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.				Carr
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick
10P	Apr. 6	Cruise	Warren	Am tr.				

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

TIEN-TSIN Direct.—The Kallan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping April 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepooh wharf on Tuesday, April 24, at 0.30 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11.30 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, will be despatched on Saturday, April 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru 9,000 tons, will be despatched on Saturday, April 21. Passengers booked to all points in America, a ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons	
HIRANO MARU	16,000	May 2
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	May 5
KAGA MARU	12,500	May 13

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai	June 13, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	April 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	April 24
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	April 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	May 1
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	May 5

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo	May 4
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SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito	April 26, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagi	May 3

FOR JAPAN.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon	May 3
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 6

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500		April 21, 1917
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AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		Leave Hongkong, May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

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SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer is specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Line, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Shaw, Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Rezenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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SWEDISH PAPER

American Women Preparing for Grim Side of War



ENROLLING RED CROSS NURSES

The Red Cross was one of the first organizations in America to begin to prepare for possible hostilities with Germany. A call was issued for 10,000 nurses and they flocked to the colors in great numbers. The above photograph shows a number of nurses enrolling for field duty at the headquarters of the organization in New York City.

ALL HONGKONG GERMAN BUILDINGS AT AUCTION

Bank and Other Immovable Property Coming Under Hammer Within Four Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, April 20.—In the Legislative Council, yesterday, in reply to a question asked by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Hui, the Colonial Secretary said that it is intended that the premises of the German Bank and all other immovable property in the Colony belonging to German firms which are being wound up shall be sold by auction within the next four months.

CLARKE'S CIRQUE

This afternoon and tomorrow afternoon the management of Clarke's Cirque are giving matinee performances, and no child in Shanghai should miss this first-class entertainment. The show on Wednesday was capital, with the single flag that it started a trifle too late, viz., 5.30 p.m.

It would entail giving a list of the entire program to record what was good in the show, and after all the main thing from a child's point of view is to see. But as many parents like to be with their young hopefuls on an occasion of this sort (and indeed there are a lot of oldsters who thoroughly enter into the spirit of a circus and hugely enjoy the eccentricities of the clown, for instance) it may be mentioned that Mr. Clarke's equestrian turns, the gymnastic display by Messrs. and Miss Martinez (not forgetting baby Florrie), the performing fox-terriers and most wonderful of all, the flying trapeze "turn" by the Alexies are items that are as good as anything of the kind that the writer has witnessed.

The tent is well constructed and the seating is good. An innovation welcomed by parents and others is the space between the arena proper and the box seats, which precludes dust-blinded eyes and many even more serious unpleasantnesses. Mr. Ennis, the general manager, is courtesy itself, his one thought being to insure that all his patrons have a good time at the show.

Chang Hsun's Office Is to Be Abolished

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, April 20.—It is understood that the Government has decided to abolish General Chang Hsun's post of Inspector-General of the Yangtze.

GERMANS SELL OUT

Hankow, April 19.—(Eastern News Agency).—The German firms, the China Hide and Skin Company, Ltd. and Melchers and Co., have both sold cow hides and wool in their store to Chinese dealers for over \$40,000. They are selling carriages and motor cars and discharging Chinese employees. They are also trying to sell the land and factories in the Chinese quarters.

It is understood that they expect China to declare war in the near future and that peace is quite far off and they have decided upon extreme economies to maintain themselves at Hankow.

Complete Standstill Along Austrian Front

Says Vienna Report; Italians Tell Of Good Gun Work And Position Seized

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, April 18.—It is reported from Vienna that operations on the Austrian front are at a complete standstill.

London, April 19.—(By wireless).—An Italian official communique reports:—Our heavy artillery caused great fires at Calliano Station, in Lagarina Valley. We seized a position northward of Castagnavizza, capturing the defenders.

NEW BRITISH BUDGET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that the Budget will be introduced on the 30th.

Pootung Lace-Makers Form Protective Body

An association of the lace factories in Pootung is soon to be organized for the promotion and protection of their goods. Owing to the great demand by Chinese women, more than thirty firms have been formed during the last three years in the village, mostly by Shanghai promoters. Competition has been keen and became more so recently when merchants from a certain foreign country began to operate similar organizations and threatened to break up the native trade.

The lace-manufacturers appointed Nih Cho-chen, a Pootung newspaperman, to organize and protect their interests. Mr. Nih has drafted the following proposals:—

- 1.—That an association be formed for the welfare of native lace-manufacturers.
- 2.—That trade regulations be compiled and companies properly registered.
- 3.—That foreign capital be excluded from all companies in the trade.
- 4.—That fines be imposed on manufacturers who undersell others.
- 5.—That amalgamation with lace manufacturers in other towns be effected.

AMERICAN PLANS FOR CONTROL OF EXPORTS

Tokio, April 19.—A Washington telegram reports:—The Chairmen of the Domestic and Foreign Trade Commissions in all the cities of the United States have been entrusted by the executive Government to present a policy to prohibit exports during the war. From it the President will be empowered to prohibit exports of goods at any time under certain conditions for the safety and prosperity of the public and punish anyone who violates the prohibition.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL AID

Tokio, April 19.—Amongst the leading banks it is proposed to have a group to buy short term treasury bonds of the Entente Powers and also to join the group of the bankers to accept bonds of Britain and the United States so as to utilize the specie of Japan and also relieve one-sided bills of exchange.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) — Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Night	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Night	Express	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	10.20	11.20	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WUSU	dep.	8.41	..	11.02	12.15	13.45	14.57	15.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.23	6.50	13.42	16.01	16.47	30.45	8.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TANYANG	dep.	12.59	8.03	14.50	16.14	17.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHINKIANG	dep.	12.52	8.00	15.07	17.18	18.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NANKING	arr.	14.15	10.58	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NANKING FERRY	arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW	dep.	5.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU	dep.	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TIENSIN	dep.	6.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING	dep.	6.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NANKING FERRY	dep.	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NANKING	dep.	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHINKIANG	dep.	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TANYANG	dep.	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHANGCHOW	dep.	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WUSU	dep.	10.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	11.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

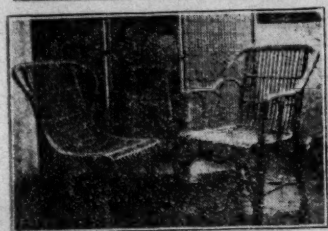
STATIONS.	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	Fast	Local	Express	Local
WOOSUNG FORTS	dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	..	..	..	..	..
ANGWAN	dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	..	..	..	..	..
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	7.50	8.50	1.30	13.45	16.15	18.45	21.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.70	17.25	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
WOOSUNG FORTS	arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.30	..	..	..	..	..

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS										STATIONS										
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coal Goods	Local	Ex- press	Local	Local	Local		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coal and Goods	Ex- press	Local	
Shanghai North.....	dep.	7.40	8.55	10.05	.....	14.05	.....	.....	.....	Zah Kou.....	dep.	.....	.....	6.45	8.10	.....	8.55	14.15	16.00
Jessfield.....	dep.	8.01	9.16	10.26	.....	14.26	.....	.....	.....	Hangchow.....	dep.	.....	.....	7.15	8.40	.....	9.33	14.40	16.25
Socowu.....	dep.	8.10	9.25	10.35	.....	14.34	.....	.....	.....	Chang An.....	dep.	.....	.....	8.15	9.56	.....	11.03	15.26	17.07
Lungwa Junction.....	dep.	8.28	9.45	11.00	.....	14.52	.....	.....	.....	Yeh Zah.....	dep.	.....	.....	8.52	10.40	.....	12.30	15.57	17.38
										Kashai.....	dep.	.....	.....	7.25	9.40	11.30	14.07	16.38	18.08
Shanghai South.....	dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30	13.35	14.30	16.10	18.45	18.00	Kashai.....	dep.	.....	.....	8.00	10.05	12.00	14.47	17.01	18.48
Lungwa Junction.....	dep.	8.28	9.48	11.00	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.16	Sungking.....	dep.	.....	.....	9.18	10.57	13.03	16.15	17.49	.....
Sungking.....	dep.	9.13	10.55	12.10	15.28	17.47	Lungwa Junction.....	dep.	8.35	9.55	10.37	11.48	14.05	14.55	17.23	18.33
Kashai.....	dep.	10.03	11.58	13.33	16.15	18.57	Shanghai South.....	arr.	8.53	10.13	10.55	12.05	14.23	15.13	17.40	18.50
Kashai.....	dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	.....	16.46	19.30	.....										
Yeh Zah.....	dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	.....	17.21	.....	.....	Lungwa Junction.....	dep.	.....	.....	11.41	14.07	.....	17.22	18.33	.....
Chang An.....	dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	.....	17.56	.....	.....	Socowu.....	dep.	.....	.....	11.53	14.17	.....	17.32	18.43	.....
Hangchow.....	dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47	.....	18.74	.....	.....	Jessfield.....	dep.	.....	.....	12.01	14.36	.....	17.41	18.51	.....
Zah Kou.....	arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	.....	19.10	.....	.....	Shanghai North.....	arr.	.....	.....	12.20	14.45	.....	18.00	19.10	.....

Business and Official Notices



Sun Ling & Co.
Manufacturers and exporters of
RATTAN AND WICKERWORK
of all descriptions.
Special designs made up at short
notice.
Design Books kept at the only
address below.

SUN LING & CO.
1199 Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.
Tel. West 1373. 13483



Early Bird Specials!
Middays \$2.25
Tennis Skirts 1.50
Corsets 2.90
Canvas Shoes 2.50
Girls' Rain Caps 2.50
Boys' Rain Coats 3.50
Boys' Shirts 75 cts.
Net Curtains yd. 55 cts.

at
CANTOROVITCH'S
103 Broadway

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

**Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting of share-
holders will be held in the offices
of the Company, Tandjong Poera,
Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10
a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April,
1917.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917. 12390

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

**Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Amendment in favour of a Dividend
of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the
Meeting of Shareholders held at
Shanghai on 28th March, 1917,
must be confirmed at the formal
Meeting of the Company in
Sumatra, to be held on the 28th
April, 1917. This Dividend will
be payable to those on the Com-
pany's Register on that date. The
Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from the 21st to the
28th April, 1917, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1917. 13379

NOTICE

BY mutual consent the interest and
responsibility of Mr. Henry James
Clark in our firm ceased on the 14th
April, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

REFERRING to the above, I have
this day established myself as a
Stock, Share and General Broker.

HENRY J. CLARK,
3 Kiukiang Road (2nd Floor).
Cable Address "Taiping."
Telephone No. 489.
Shanghai, 16th April, 1917. 13511 A 22

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was a
fireman, with brass
boots and hat.
And when called to
a fire in somebody's
flat,
Took four slips of
Crawford's when first
he arrives.
Climbs a thousand-
foot ladder and saves
forty lives.

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL
RESERVE" IS THE MOST
PALATABLE SCOTCH ON
THE CHINA MARKET

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Lost Bank Pass-Book

LOST, bank pass-book No. 548
with a credit balance of Tls. 506.959
issued by the Chekiang Industrial
Bank, Ltd. The public is hereby
warned that the above pass-book is
declared null and void from date of
notice.

Luen Yick Insurance Co.

聯益保險公司 13544

Notification No. 1

Chung Foo Union Bank

We beg to notify the
public that a branch
office of the Bank has
been established at
Shanghai at No. S 441,
Ningpo Road and will be
formally opened for Busi-
ness on April 25th, 1917.

By order.

Alma Estates, Limited

THE Directors have declared an
Interim Dividend at the rate of
FIVE per cent (being Forty-five
cents per share) on the Capital
of the Company, payable on and
after the 30th April, 1917, to
shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
23rd to the 30th April, both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1917. 13524

IF YOU WISH to have good results
in Developing and Printing your
Films, send to THE ASIA PHOTO
SUPPLY CO. 135-A, Szechuen
Road. Phone No. 1647. 13332.

Stop thinking of the fortune you
are going to make; of the wheel
you're going to break; and think
of The Marco Polo Scarf-of the
joy it will give you in your
bed.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light
Green, Cream & White.

Price Prepaid \$4.25
Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Bank of Communications

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Bank of Communications, Shanghai
branch, will resume general banking
business beginning on and from the
30th of April, 1917. (Lunar
calendar, the tenth day of the
Third Moon, 6th year of Republic
of China).

On and after that date, all Shang-
hai and Kiangsu notes issued by this
branch, and all notes issued by
branches at Nanking, Soochow,
Pukow, Wusieh, Yangchow, Hsu-
chow, Chinkiang, Tsinkiangpu,
Hangchow, and Ningpo, will be
accepted in both Chekiang and
Kiangsu Provinces, and will be paid
on demand in full at this office and
at the offices above mentioned.

Bank of Communications,
CHAO CHENG HUA,
Manager.
Shanghai, April 20, 1917. 13554

Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the
name of this Company has been
changed to "The Shanghai Hotels,
Limited," and that the Company
will henceforth trade under and be
known by that name.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary. 13557

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Third Ordinary Annual General
Meeting will be held at 4.30 p.m.
on Monday, the 30th April, 1917,
at the offices of the Secretaries &
General Managers, No. 4 Yuen
Ming Yuen Road, when the Direc-
tors' Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ended 31st
December, 1916, will be presented
and the ordinary business of the
Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share
Register of the Company will be
closed from the 23rd to the 30th
April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 14th April, 1917. 13482

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
third Annual Ordinary General
Meeting of Shareholders of the
above Company will be held at No.
39 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on
Wednesday, the 25th day of April,
1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation
of the Report of the Directors, and
Accounts to the 31st December,
1916.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Monday,
16th, to Wednesday, the 25th April,
1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO. LTD.
Secretaries & General Manager
12426

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Fourth Annual General
Meeting of Shareholders will be
held at 13 Nanking Road, Shang-
hai, on Wednesday, the 25th day of
April, 1917, at 4 p.m.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 17th
April to 25th April, 1917, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 11th April, 1917. 13446

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Fifth Annual General
Meeting of Shareholders will be
held at 13 Nanking Road, Shang-
hai, on Monday, the 30th day of
April, 1917, at 3.30 p.m.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from 23rd April
to 30th April, 1917, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 16th April, 1917. 13515

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolute-
ly fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufactur-
ers. "American" fresh fruit
always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN
TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outposts and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and
Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mel-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering
Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd

We have also Black Dye in stock,
Trade Mark Zank Kun (象脚牌)
at moderate prices.

For further information, please
apply to—
66-69 North Soochow Road,
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4389

Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that
owing to delay in arrival of equip-
ment no new Telephone connections
can be made at present. Applicants
will be posted in a book kept for
that purpose and will be supplied
with the service as disconnections or
arrival of new plant will permit.

Subscribers wishing to move their
instruments from one place to an-
other will be attended to as usual.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 19th April, 1917. 13552

The Sungei Rubber Estate, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors held on
the 20th April, 1917, it was decided
to declare an Interim Dividend at
the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per
share to be paid on and after the
14th May, 1917, to Shareholders
on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the
Share Register and Transfer Books
of the Company will be closed from
the 7th to the 12th May, 1917, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
20th April, 1917. 13558

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

With reference to the recom-
mendation of Shareholders that a
further issue of 6,500 shares (one
new share for every two old shares)
at Tls. 50 per share should be made
at a favourable time NOTICE IS
HEREBY GIVEN that the Trans-
fer Books of the Company will be
closed from the 23rd to the 30th
April, 1917, both days inclusive and
that the new shares will be offered
to those Shareholders on the Regis-
ter on that date.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 13th April, 1917. 13467

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Eleventh Ordinary General Meet-
ing of shareholders of this Company
will be held at the Head Office,
No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on
Tuesday, the 24th day of April,
1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Direc-
tors and Statement of Accounts for
the year ended 31st January, 1917,
and transacting other ordinary
business of the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 17th
April to the 24th April, both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 13th April, 1917. 13450

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nih-yun, c/o 1-a Pekin
Road, or P.D. 150 Haining Road
opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and
back, with bathrooms and verandah)
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

13408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one
small room, with board. Bath-
room and verandah attached;
very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No. 184
THE CHINA PRESS. 12976

TO LET, well-furnished room,
with Verandah and Bathroom, also
good Attic. Apply to Box 432,
THE CHINA PRESS. 13550 A 22

MOST comfortable rooms offered
to married couple or bachelors.
Good home, garden, tennis, garage.
Apply to Box 430, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13547 A 24

TO LET, 23 North Szechuen
Road, two large well-furnished
rooms, verandahs, bathrooms attach-
ed, and one small room. Excellent
table. Allies. Prices moderate. 13537 A 26

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3
Minghong Road, phone 2650.
Family home. Centrally located.
Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine. 13542

TO LET, from May 1st, "The
Bungalow," No. 4 Kinnear Road, 5
rooms, fully furnished. Inspection
can be arranged by telephone, West
569. 13527

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by a young
Chinese (college graduate); know-
ledge of typewriting, shorthand and
general office routine. Salary
moderate. Apply to Box 429, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13546 A 25

WANTED, daily employment as
assistant in office, store, or with
children, by a British woman whose
husband is at the Front. Apply to
Box 391, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13461

THOSE desirous of obtaining the
services of good Japanese or Chi-
nese servants, clerks, etc., are request-
ed to apply to the Philanthropic
Association (Aijinkwai), Nos. 137-8
Fochow Road. No charge made.
Telephone 3129. 13497

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Indian motor-cycle,
twin-cylinder, new tyres, Tls. 200.
Installments accepted. Apply to
Box 425, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 12540 A 22

HOUSE BOAT for sale, Sailing
yacht, \$500. Lyman L. Hale,
Wuhu, China. 13555

WANTED to buy, second-hand
cinema machine, in good condition.
State particulars and price to Box
424, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13539 A 22

FOR SALE, Ford motor-car, in
excellent condition. Apply to Box
426, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13541 A 22

WANTED, foreign stable for
horse and carriage, in vicinity of
Astor House. Apply to Box 413,
THE CHINA PRESS. 13512 A 22

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Portuguese or Eurasian
nurse or governess to take charge
of child, 5 years of age. Apply to
Box 428, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13545 A 22

WANTED: An assistant for a
Merchant's Office. One who under-
stands bookkeeping, and able to
assist generally in an office, required.
State experience and salary requir-
ed, to Box 415, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13518 A 27

WANTED, young gentleman cap-
able of managing growing business,
knowledge of Chinese and salesman-
ship experience desirable. Smart
American preferred, but not es-
sential. Must be well-introduced.
Remuneration and prospects ex-
cellent. Apply to Box 353, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13382

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, six-roomed house in
the Western district or French-
town, on or before the first of June.
Apply to Box 406, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13492 T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by young American
gentleman, room and board in select
private family. Western district,
convenient to town or tram. Apply
to Box 431, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13548 A 22

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTSIDE meals supplied at a
moderate rate; also table boarders
required in a private English family.
Excellent board. Apply to Box 416,
THE CHINA PRESS. 13520

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LESSONS wanted by
neutral. Young lady teacher pre-
ferred. Please state terms, and
reply to Box 435, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13560 A 22

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED: Offices, about 3 to 4
rooms, with ample godown ac-
commodation. Apply to Box 433,
THE CHINA PRESS. 13556 A 27

FOR SALE, Strong, well-built
motor boat. Length 22 feet; beam
5'6", with canvas awning and side-
curtains. Twin-cylinder engine, 8
h.p., with Bosch magneto and
reversible gear. Recently over-
hauled and painted. Ready for
immediate use. Engine runs on
Kerosene. Price Tls. 450. Apply to
Box 434, **THE CHINA PRESS.** 13559 A 24

FOR SALE, Land in the British
concession, Hankow; one desirable
Lot, No. 71 (232 fong), on the
Poyang Road, next to the Russian
Church. For particulars, apply to
T. J. Hollander, American Church
Mission, Hankow. 13474 T. F.

ROWING: Wanted by Britisher
in Hangchow, a second-hand single
or double sculling boat, sliding seat,
outriggers. Apply to Box 409,
THE CHINA PRESS. 13534 A 22